

Official Statement



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CITY OF HAYWARD Alameda County, California

\$4,300,000

SEWER REVENUE BONDS, SERIES A

Bids to be received by the City Clerk of the
City of Hayward up to 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, January 17, 1978
at the offices of Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing
Consultants, Inc., Suite 2750, One California Street,
San Francisco, California 94111.



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CITY OF HAYWARD
Alameda County, California

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAYWARD

Ilene Weinreb, *Mayor*

George P. Oakes, *Mayor Pro Tempore*

Nicholas J. Randall

J. Kenneth Birchfield

Lawrence J. Ratto

Julio J. Bras

Gail Steele

City Staff

William C. Hanley, *City Manager*

Paloma R. Weaver, *City Clerk*

John W. Scanlon, *City Attorney*

Charles B. McCormack, *Director of Finance*

Edward E. Phillips, *Director of Public Works*

Professional Services

Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco

Bond Counsel

Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., San Francisco

Financing Consultants

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., San Francisco

Fiscal Agent

Chemical Bank, New York, New York

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Paying Agents

The information contained in this Official Statement was prepared under the direction of the Council of the City of Hayward by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., financing consultants to the City of Hayward.

All of the following summaries of the statutes, charter, codes, resolutions and project reports are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information.

The Official Statement contains estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as representations of fact. All estimates, statements and assumptions in this Official Statement have been made on the best information available, and are believed to be reliable and correct, but no representation whatsoever is made that such estimates, statements and assumptions are correct or will be realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the bonds.

THE DATE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS DECEMBER 13, 1977

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CITY OF HAYWARD

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective bidders on, and buyers of, \$4,300,000 principal amount of City of Hayward Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series A, the "Bonds," proposed to be issued by the City of Hayward.

The material contained in this Official Statement was prepared by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., in the capacity of financing consultants to the City of Hayward (which firm will receive compensation from the City contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds).

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Bonds. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of fact.

The agreements of the City of Hayward with the purchasers of the Bonds are set forth in Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. of the Council of the City providing for the issuance of City of Hayward Sewer Revenue Bonds (General Resolution), and Resolution No. 77-512 C.S. of the Council of the City providing for the issuance of the Series A Bonds (First Supplemental Resolution). These documents will be available to any prospective investor in the Bonds. Reference is hereby made to these documents for a complete statement of the rights and obligations of the City and holders of the Bonds.

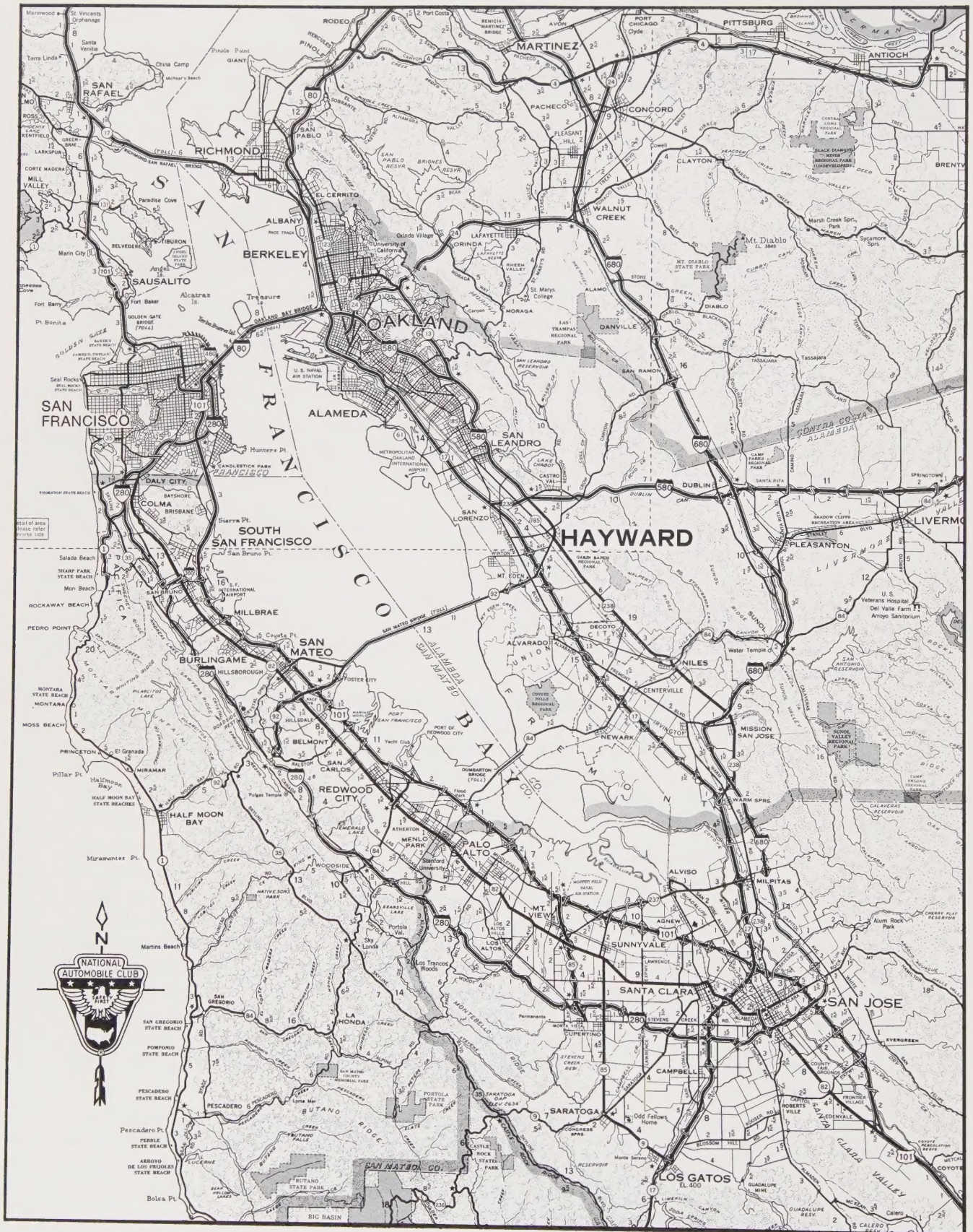
No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City of Hayward to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by a person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale.

The City of Hayward will deliver to the purchaser of the Bonds a certificate of the Mayor and Director of Finance dated the date of bond delivery, stating that as of the date hereof, to the best of the knowledge and belief of said officials, the Official Statement does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and further certifying that the signatories know of no material adverse change in the condition of the City which would make it unreasonable for the purchaser of the Bonds to rely upon the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds, and authorizing the purchaser of the Bonds to distribute copies of the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds. 200 copies of the Official Statement will be supplied to the purchaser of the Bonds for this purpose.

The opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel to the City, will be furnished to the successful bidder (see the section entitled "Legal Opinion" herein). The scope of Bond Counsel's employment in connection with the review of this Official Statement has been limited to reviewing the statements of law and legal conclusions set forth herein under the section entitled, "The Bonds."

Dated December 13, 1977

CITY OF HAYWARD



The City of Hayward is located in southern Alameda County approximately 25 miles southeast of San Francisco and 14 miles south of Oakland.
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THE BONDS

Authority for Issuance

At an election held within the City of Hayward on November 2, 1976, voters authorized the issuance of \$7,400,000 of sewer revenue bonds by a vote of 18,157 to 8,515 (68%).

The City of Hayward Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series A, hereinafter referred to as the "Bonds" represent the initial series of said authorization. The Bonds are being issued pursuant to and in conformity with:

(1) The Revenue Bond Law of 1941, Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 6 (Sections 54300 *et seq.*) of the Government Code of the State of California;

(2) Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., A Resolution the Council of the City of Hayward Providing for the Issuance of City of Hayward Sewer Revenue Bonds (General Resolution); and

(3) Resolution No. 77-512 C.S., A Resolution of the Council of the City of Hayward Providing for the Issuance and Prescribing the Terms, Conditions and Form of \$4,300,000 Principal Amount of City of Hayward Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series A. (First Supplemental Resolution).

A copy of Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. and Resolution No. 77-512 C.S. accompanies this Official Statement.

It is anticipated that the City will issue an additional series of Sewer Revenue Bonds in the approximate principal amount of \$1,900,000 on or about February 1, 1979.

Terms of Sale

Bids for the purchase of the Bonds will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Hayward up to 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 17, 1978 at the offices of Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., Suite 2750, One California Street, San Francisco, California, 94111.

It is expected that the bids will be referred to the City Council for action in the evening of the same day. Details of the terms of sale are set forth in the Official Notice of Sale adopted by the City Council on December 13, 1977, a copy of which accompanies this Official Statement.

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated February 1, 1978 and will be issued as coupon bonds in the denomination of \$5,000 each, numbered A1 through A860. The Bonds will mature serially on February 1 in each of the years and in the amounts shown in Table 1, Schedule of Maturities.

Table 1
Schedule of Maturities

Maturity Date Feb. 1	Principal Amount	Maturity Date Feb. 1	Principal Amount
1979 ...	\$100,000	1989 ...	\$200,000
1980 ...	125,000	1990 ...	225,000
1981 ...	125,000	1991 ...	225,000
1982 ...	125,000	1992 ...	250,000
1983 ...	150,000	1993 ...	250,000
1984 ...	150,000	1994 ...	275,000
1985 ...	150,000	1995 ...	300,000
1986 ...	175,000	1996 ...	325,000
1987 ...	175,000	1997 ...	375,000
1988 ...	200,000	1998 ...	400,000

Interest on the Bonds will be payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 in each year, beginning August 1, 1978.

Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable at the principal office of the Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., San Francisco, California, fiscal agent, or at the holder's option at the principal office of Chemical Bank, New York, New York, or at the office of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Redemption Provisions

Bonds maturing on or before February 1, 1991, a total principal amount of \$2,125,000, are not subject to call or redemption prior to their fixed maturity dates. Bonds maturing on or after February 1, 1992, a total principal amount of \$2,175,000, are subject to call and redemption prior to their fixed maturity dates, at the option of the City, as a whole or in part in inverse order of maturity (and by lot within any one maturity), on February 1, 1988, or on any interest payment date thereafter, upon payment of a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, plus a premium of one-fourth of one percent of such principal amount for each year or fraction of a year from the redemption date to the maturity date of the Bonds. The maximum premium payable upon call of the Bonds for redemption on or after February 1, 1988 would be 2½ percent.

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption is to be published, once a week for two successive weeks, in a financial newspaper or journal of general circulation, in San Francisco, California and in the same or similar financial newspapers or journals of general circulation in New York, New York, and in Chicago, Illinois. The first publication must be at least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date. The Fiscal Agent is required to give written notice to the owners of any registered bonds.

Fiscal Agent

The Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., San Francisco, California has been appointed as the City's Fiscal Agent in connection with the Bonds. The Fiscal Agent is authorized and directed to maintain the Interest Account, the Principal Account, and the Bond Reserve Account, and to pay interest on and principal of all Bonds when due. Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. (General Resolution) requires that certain notices, certificates, and reports be filed with the Fiscal Agent to demonstrate compliance with the Resolution and for such purposes as the issuance of additional bonds.

Registration

The Bonds will be issued as coupon bonds and will be registrable only as to both principal and interest, with the privilege of deregistration and conversion into coupon bonds at the owner's expense.

Legal Opinion

All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco, California, bond counsel for the City. The unqualified opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe attesting to the validity of the Bonds, will be supplied free of charge to the original purchaser of the Bonds. A copy of the legal opinion, certified by the official in whose office the original is filed, will be printed on each Bond without charge to the successful bidder.

The statements of law and legal conclusions set forth in this Official Statement under the heading "The Bonds" have been reviewed by Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's employment is limited to a review of the legal procedures required for the authorization of the Bonds and to rendering an opinion as to the validity of the Bonds and the exemption of interest on the Bonds from income taxation (see section hereof entitled "Tax Exempt Status"). The opinion of Bond Counsel will not consider or extend to any documents, agreements, representations, offering circulars or other material of any kind concerning the Bonds, including this Official Statement, not mentioned in this paragraph.

Tax Exempt Status

In the opinion of bond counsel, the interest on the Bonds is exempt from all present Federal income taxes and from State of California personal income taxes under existing statutes, regulations, and court decisions, and the Bonds are exempt from all California taxes except inheritance, gift, and franchise taxes.

Legality for Investment

Application has been made for a certificate of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of California that the Bonds constitute legal investments in California for commercial banks. If the Bonds are legal investments for commercial banks, they are also legal investments for trust companies, insurance companies, pension funds, retirement plans, trust funds, and any special funds, the investment of which, is governed by similar law.

Other Closing Documents

In addition to the opinion of Bond Counsel and the certificate of City officials concerning this Official Statement, the City will, at the time of delivery of the Bonds, furnish the purchaser the following documents, all to be dated as of the date of delivery:

1. **Arbitrage Certificate.** A certificate of the Director of Finance of the City that, on the basis of the facts and circumstances in effect at the time of delivery of the Bonds, it is not expected that the proceeds of the Bonds will be used in a manner that will cause the Bonds to be arbitrage bonds.

2. **No Litigation Certificate.** A certificate of appropriate City officials that there is no litigation pending affecting the validity of the Bonds.

3. **Signature Certificates.** Certificates of the respective City officials showing that they have signed the Bonds by manual or facsimile signature, and that they were duly authorized to execute the same.

4. **Receipt of Fiscal Agent.** The receipt of the Fiscal Agent of the City showing that the purchase price of the Bonds, including accrued interest to the date of delivery has been received for the City.

Purpose of Issue

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to finance the City's share of the cost of constructing Federal and State grant-aided sewerage improvements as detailed in the sections of this Official Statement entitled "The Phase I Project", and "City Phase I Project Financing Plan."

Security

The Series A Bonds, and subsequent series of Sewer Revenue Bonds to be issued pursuant to Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. (General Resolution) are equally secured by an exclusive pledge and charge upon all Revenues of the Enterprise.

The term "Revenues" means all gross income and revenue received, or receivable, by the City from the ownership and operation of the Enterprise calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including all rates, fees, and charges received by the City for sewer service provided by the Enterprise, and all other income howsoever derived by the City from the ownership and operation of the Enterprise or arising from the Enterprise.

The term "Enterprise" is defined as the City's existing sewerage system and all additions, betterments, extensions, and improvements hereafter made to the City's existing sewerage system, including the

interest of the City in the facilities of the East Bay Dischargers Authority.

The interest on, principal of, and redemption premiums on the Bonds are payable solely from the Revenues and other funds as provided in Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. (General Resolution) and the City is not obligated to pay it except from the Revenues and such other funds. The general fund of the City is not liable, and the full faith and credit of the City is not pledged, for the payment of the interest on or principal of the Bonds or the redemption premiums, if any. The Bonds are not secured by a legal or equitable pledge of, or charge, lien or encumbrance upon, any of the property of the City or any of its income or receipts, except the Revenues and such other funds.

Creation of Special Funds and Accounts

Resolutions No. 77-511 C.S. and No. 77-512 C.S. provide for the establishment of special funds and accounts to be held and administered by either the Fiscal Agent or the Director of Finance. These funds and accounts will be employed in connection with the Enterprise as shown in Table 2.

Disposition of Bond Proceeds

Resolution No. 77-512 C.S. provides that proceeds received by the Fiscal Agent of the City upon delivery of the Series A Bonds are to be applied as follows:

Interest Account. Accrued interest, if any, paid by the purchaser of the Bonds is to be deposited by the Fiscal Agent into the Interest Account.

Bond Reserve Account. An amount sufficient to establish a balance equal to maximum aggregate annual debt service on the Series A Bonds is to be deposited by the Fiscal Agent into the Bond Reserve Account.

Series A Bond Fund. The remainder of Series A Bond proceeds shall be deposited into the Series A Bond Fund for the purpose of paying the costs of the acquisition and construction of improvements to the Enterprise. Any balance remaining in the Series A Bond Fund after the acquisition and construction of improvements to the Enterprise will be transferred to the Fiscal Agent for deposit into the Bond Reserve Account if such remaining balance is needed to comply with provisions of Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. Any remaining balance thereafter is to be deposited into the Revenue Fund.

Table 2

CITY OF HAYWARD SEWER REVENUE BONDS, SERIES A

Creation of Special Funds and Accounts

Resolutions No. 77-511 C.S. and No. 77-512 C.S.

Fund or Account	Source(s)	Use
Series A Construction Account [Resolution No. 77-512 C.S., Section 3.01] (Maintained by Director of Finance after initial transfers to the Interest and Bond Reserve Account which are maintained by the Fiscal Agent)	Bond Proceeds	Construction, balance to Bond Reserve Account and Revenue Fund as indicated in the Resolution
Revenue Fund [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.01] (Maintained by City)	All Enterprise Revenues	Transfers in order of priority to Interest, Principal, Bond Reserve, Maintenance and Operation, and Surplus Accounts
Interest Account [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.03(1)] (Maintained by Fiscal Agent)	Revenue Fund	Bond Interest
Principal Account [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.03(2)] (Maintained by Fiscal Agent)	Revenue Fund	Bond Principal
Bond Reserve Account [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.03(3)] (Maintained by Fiscal Agent)	Bond Proceeds and Revenue Fund	Bond Principal and Interest
Maintenance and Operation Account [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.03(4)] (Maintained by City)	Revenue Fund	Maintenance and Operation of Enterprise
Surplus Account [Resolution No. 77-511 C.S., Section 5.03(5)] (Maintained by City)	Revenue Fund	Any authorized purpose after all other Accounts have been paid in accordance with the Resolution

Application of Revenues

The gross revenues of the Enterprise are to be deposited by the Director of Finance into the Revenue Fund.

Interest Account. On or before the fifteenth day of each January and July, beginning July 15, 1978, an amount equal to the next interest payment payable on all outstanding Bonds is to be transferred to the Fiscal Agent for deposit into the Interest Account. No deposit need be made if the amount contained in the Interest Account is at least equal to the interest payable on the next succeeding interest payment date. Moneys in the Interest Account may be invested in securities maturing not later than the date moneys are needed.

Principal Account. On or before the fifteenth day of each January and July, beginning July 15, 1978, an amount is to be transferred to the Fiscal Agent for deposit in the Principal Account which is equal to at least one-half the aggregate yearly amount of principal becoming due and payable on outstanding Bonds during the twelve-month period ending on the next succeeding February 1.

No deposit need be made into the Principal Account if the amount therein is sufficient to pay the principal of all Bonds maturing in the twelve-month period ending the next February 1.

Moneys in the Principal Account may be invested in securities maturing not later than the moneys are needed.

Bond Reserve Account. On or before the fifteenth day of each January and July, beginning July 15, 1978, such amount shall be deposited into the Bond Reserve Account as shall be required to restore the Bond Reserve Account to a balance equal to maximum aggregate annual debt service on all outstanding Bonds. If on any February 1, beginning in February, 1979 the balance in the Bond Reserve Account exceeds maximum aggregate annual debt service on all outstanding Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall pay such excess balance to the Director of Finance for deposit in the Surplus Account. All moneys in the Bond Reserve Account are to be used by the Fiscal Agent solely for replenishing any deficiency in the Interest Account or Principal Account or the payment of principal and interest and redemption premiums on the Bonds in the event no other moneys are available.

Maintenance and Operation Account. On the date of the issuance of the Series A Bonds, the Director of Finance shall deposit in the Maintenance and Operation Account a sum at least equal to the amount required to pay budgeted Maintenance and Operation costs of the Enterprise during the period commencing on such date and continuing until March 1, 1978. On or before the first day of each month, beginning in March, 1978, the Director of Finance shall deposit in the Maintenance and Operation Account a sum equal to the amount required for the payment of budgeted maintenance and operation costs of the Enterprise during the month.

Surplus Account. All moneys remaining in the Revenue Fund on February 1 of each year after depositing all sums required to be deposited to the Interest, Principal, Bond Reserve, and Maintenance and Operation Accounts shall be deposited into the Surplus Account. Moneys in the Surplus Account shall be used to eliminate any deficiency in any of the Accounts established by Section 5.03(1), (2), (3), and (4) in such order. Moneys remaining after the elimination of any deficiency in said accounts on January 31 of each year may be withdrawn and deposited in the City's General Fund for expenditure for any lawful purpose of the City.

Additional Bonds

Article II of Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. (General Resolution) provides that additional series of bonds may be issued on a parity with the Sewer Revenue

Bonds Series A provided the following requirements are met:

(a) The City shall be in compliance with all covenants of the Resolution and a certificate of the City to that effect shall have been filed with the Fiscal Agent.

(b) The issuance of additional bonds shall have been duly authorized and the issuance of the additional bonds shall have been provided by a Supplemental Resolution adopted by the City Council.

(c) Proceeds of additional bonds are to be applied solely for the purpose of making improvements or additions to the Enterprise or for refunding bonds of earlier series.

(d) Additional bonds must mature only on February 1 of any year and interest shall be payable semiannually, or annually for the first year and semiannually thereafter. Provisions must be made through serial maturities or minimum sinking fund payments for retirement of additional bonds on or before their respective maturity dates.

(e) An additional amount is to be deposited in the Reserve Account so that its balance will be equal to the maximum aggregate annual debt service on all outstanding Sewer Revenue Bonds.

(f) Net revenues for the last fiscal year preceding adoption of a supplemental resolution, as certified by an independent public accountant, must have been equal to at least 1.25 times maximum aggregate annual debt service on all outstanding Sewer Revenue Bonds and additional bonds.

In determining net revenues for the purpose of issuing additional bonds, the City may add to actual net revenues for the preceding year the following provided they are certified as required: (1) 75 percent of the estimated additional average annual net revenue to be derived from any improvements and additions completed, or to be financed by the additional bonds or other bonds previously issued, during the first three years after completion of the improvements and (2) 75 percent of the amount by which net revenues would have been increased if any increases in rates and charges which have been adopted had been in effect for the entire fiscal year.

To the extent that additional bonds are issued to refund outstanding bonds, the debt service on the bonds to be refunded is to be excluded from the computation above.

Maintenance of Rates and Charges

The City covenants that so long as any of the Bonds are outstanding it will fix, prescribe, and collect rates, fees, and charges for services and facilities of the Enterprise so as to yield revenues sufficient to pay the following amounts in the following order of priority:

(a) Interest, principal, and redemption premiums of the Bonds as they become due and payable,

(b) All payments required to comply with the terms of the Resolution and any Supplemental Resolution providing for the issuance of additional series of Bonds,

(c) All payments to meet any other obligations of the City which are charges, liens, encumbrances upon, and payable from the Revenues, and

(d) All current costs of maintenance and operation of the Enterprise.

In addition, the City covenants that while any of the Bonds remain outstanding, rates, charges, and fees for services and facilities furnished by the Enterprise will be fixed, prescribed, and collected so as to yield net revenues during the then immediately ensuing twelve-month period equal to at least 1.25 times aggregate annual debt service. Net revenues are defined as the gross revenues of the Enterprise remaining after payment of maintenance and operation costs.

As shown by the following tabulation, estimated net revenues for the 1976/77 fiscal year would have covered the estimated maximum annual debt service requirements of the Sewer Revenue Bonds Series A currently being offered for sale by 1.91 times.

CITY OF HAYWARD

1976/77 Revenues, Expenses and Coverage

Sewer Service Fees	\$1,957,906 ^①
Maintenance and Operation Expenses	\$1,222,807 ^①
Net Operating Revenues	\$ 728,177
Other Revenues	86,122 ^②
Net Pledged Revenues	\$ 814,299
Estimated Maximum Annual Bond Service	\$ 426,000 ^③
Coverage Ratio	1.91

① Table 9.

② Sewer connection fees (\$54,090), interest earned (\$21,756), other revenue (\$10,276) per Tables 8 and 9.

③ Table 3.

Additional Covenants

Additional covenants contained in the Resolution No. 77-511 C.S. (General Resolution) include the following:

(1) The City will punctually pay or cause to be paid the principal and interest and redemption premiums to become due in respect of all Bonds, in strict conformity with the terms of the Resolution and all Supplemental Resolutions.

(2) The City will not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any part of the Enterprise, except property which has worn out, become nonoperative, or is not needed for the operation of the Enterprise.

If all or any substantial part of the Enterprise is condemned or sold under threat of condemnation, the proceeds of such award or sale must be applied to the construction and/or acquisition of new facilities or used to retire or redeem outstanding Bonds.

(3) The City will maintain the Enterprise in good repair and working order at all times from the revenues available for such purposes and will operate the Enterprise in an efficient and economical manner.

(4) The City will pay and discharge, or cause to be paid and discharged, any and all lawful claims for labor, materials or supplies which, if unpaid, might become a lien upon the revenues or otherwise impair the security of the Bonds.

(5) The City will maintain or cause to be maintained insurance on the Enterprise against such risks as are usually insurable in connection with similar enterprises. If any part of the Enterprise is damaged or destroyed, insurance proceeds are to be used to restore it to use, and to the extent not so applied must be deposited in the Revenue Fund.

(6) The City will secure and maintain fidelity insurance or bonds on officers and employees responsible for any revenues or funds of the Enterprise.

(7) The City will preserve and protect the security of the Bonds and the rights of the bondholders, and will warrant and defend their rights against all claims and demands of all persons.

(8) The City will keep proper books of records and accounts of all transactions relating to the Enterprise. Such books will at all times be subject to inspection by the Fiscal Agent or holders of not less than ten percent of the principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding.

The City will prepare and file with the Fiscal Agent annually:

(a) An audited statement of the preceding fiscal year showing the revenues, all disbursements from the revenues and all expenditures applicable to the Enterprise.

(b) A detailed balance sheet reflecting the financial condition of the Enterprise, including the balances in all funds held by the City and the Fiscal Agent.

(c) The statement and balance sheet, to be accompanied by a certificate or opinion in writing of an independent certified public accountant, shall include a statement as to the manner and extent to which the City has complied with the provisions of the Resolution.

(d) A statement as to all insurance carried on the Enterprise by the City as of the end of such fiscal year.

(9) The City will prepare annually a reasonably detailed summary statement showing the amount of the revenues and the disbursements from the revenues for the preceding fiscal year, and a general statement of the financial and physical condition of the Enterprise.

The City will furnish a copy of the summary statement to any bondholder upon request, and will furnish to the Fiscal Agent copies for distribution to holders of Bonds requesting copies.

(10) Any bondholder has the right to mandamus or other appropriate remedy to compel the performance by the City and any of its officers of the duties imposed under the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 and the agreements with the bondholders as provided in the Resolution.

(11) The Resolution may be modified or amended only with the consent of holders of 60% of all Bonds then outstanding, but no such modification or amendment shall extend the maturity, reduce the interest rate or principal amount payable, or reduce the percentage of consent required for amendment without the express consent of the affected bondholders.

Estimated Annual Bond Service

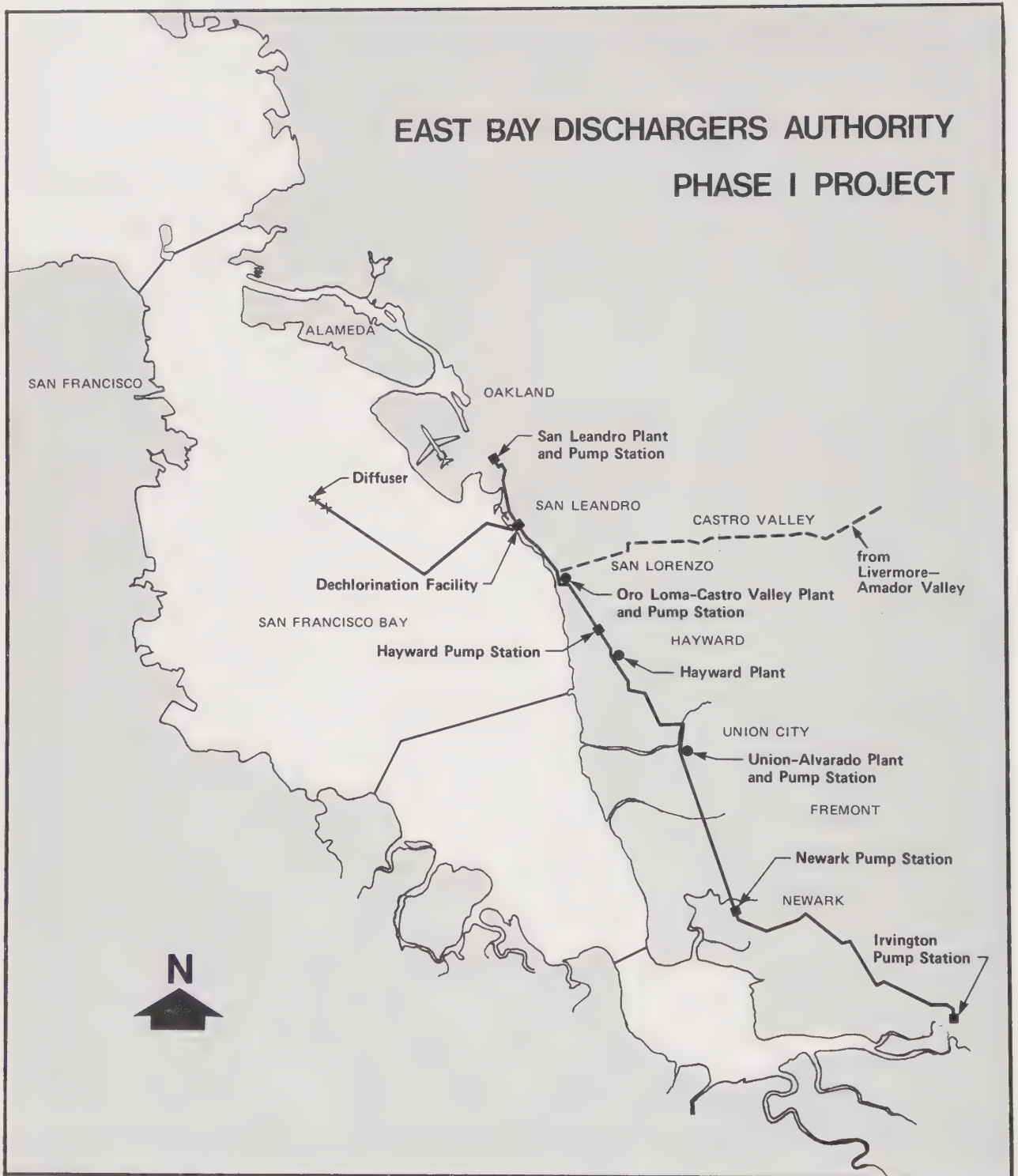
Table 3 presents an estimate of annual bond service on the Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series A, based on an estimated interest rate of 6.5 percent.

Table 3
CITY OF HAYWARD
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series A—Estimated Annual Bond Service

Fiscal Year	Principal Outstanding	Interest Payable @ 6.5%		Principal Maturing February 1	Estimated Total Bond Service
		August 1	February 1		
1978/79	\$4,300,000	\$ 139,750.00	\$ 139,750.00	\$ 100,000	\$ 379,500
1979/80	4,200,000	136,500.00	136,500.00	125,000	398,000
1980/81	4,075,000	132,437.50	132,437.50	125,000	389,875
1981/82	3,950,000	128,375.00	128,375.00	125,000	381,750
1982/83	3,825,000	124,312.50	124,312.50	150,000	398,625
1983/84	3,675,000	119,437.50	119,437.50	150,000	388,875
1984/85	3,525,000	114,562.50	114,562.50	150,000	379,125
1985/86	3,375,000	109,687.50	109,687.50	175,000	394,375
1986/87	3,200,000	104,000.00	104,000.00	175,000	383,000
1987/88	3,025,000	98,312.50	98,312.50	200,000	396,625
1988/89	2,825,000	91,812.50	91,812.50	200,000	383,625
1989/90	2,625,000	85,312.50	85,312.50	225,000	395,625
1990/91	2,400,000	78,000.00	78,000.00	225,000	381,000
1991/92	2,175,000	70,687.50	70,687.50	250,000 ^①	391,375
1992/93	1,925,000	62,562.50	62,562.50	250,000 ^①	375,125
1993/94	1,675,000	54,437.50	54,437.50	275,000 ^①	383,875
1994/95	1,400,000	45,500.00	45,500.00	300,000 ^①	391,000
1995/96	1,100,000	35,750.00	35,750.00	325,000 ^①	396,500
1996/97	775,000	25,187.50	25,187.50	375,000 ^①	425,375
1997/98	400,000	13,000.00	13,000.00	400,000 ^①	426,000
		<u>\$1,769,625.00</u>	<u>\$1,769,625.00</u>	<u>\$4,300,000</u>	<u>\$7,839,250</u>

^① Callable on or after February 1, 1988.

EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY PHASE I PROJECT



The EBDA Phase I Project will serve the Cities of Hayward, San Leandro, Fremont, Newark, Union City and the unincorporated communities of San Lorenzo and Castro Valley.

THE PHASE I PROJECT

East Bay Dischargers Authority Formation

In 1970, the California State Water Resources Control Board and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted a policy of encouraging public sewerage agencies to plan water pollution control facilities and wastewater management programs on a subregional basis. At that time a number of discrete subregional wastewater management planning areas were delineated, one of which included western Alameda County.

With the completion of preliminary planning studies in 1971, the Cities of Hayward and San Leandro and the Oro Loma, Castro Valley and Union Sanitary Districts entered into a joint exercise of powers agreement and engaged Jenks and Adamson, Palo Alto, California and Kennedy Engineers, San Francisco, California, a joint venture, to prepare a report on facilities, and programs needed to meet State and Regional Boards' pollution control and water quality management objectives. The resulting report, "East Bay Dischargers Water Quality Management Program Phase I Project," was completed in February, 1974.

In February, 1974, the two cities and three sanitary districts entered into a joint exercise of powers agreement to form the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) for the purpose of constructing and operating the proposed Phase I Project.

Service Area. EBDA's service area includes a population of in excess of 450,000 and covers the intensively developed urbanized central and southern portions of western Alameda County that front on San Francisco Bay. The service area is approximately 25 miles in length and varies in width from 4 to 11 miles.

Included within EBDA's service area are the Cities of Hayward and San Leandro; the Cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City which are served by the Union Sanitary District; and the unincorporated communities of San Lorenzo and Castro Valley

which are served by the Oro Loma and Castro Valley Sanitary Districts, respectively.

Land use within EBDA's service area is primarily residential and commercial with substantial industrial development in the northern portion centering about San Leandro, Hayward, and San Lorenzo. Less intensively developed areas which are steadily becoming more urbanized with the conversion of agricultural lands to residential, commercial and industrial uses are located in the southern and eastern portions of EBDA's service area.

Governing Body. EBDA is governed by a Commission of five members, one from each of the Authority's five member agencies. The interim voting power of each member agency has been allocated on the basis of its percentage of estimated cost and ownership of joint-use facilities:

Member Agency	Votes
City of Hayward	27
City of San Leandro	15
Union Sanitary District	33
Oro Loma Sanitary District	19
Castro Valley Sanitary District	6
Total	100

Project reports, plans and specifications, and the award of contracts for the acquisition and construction of sewerage facilities must be approved by all members of the Commission. Adoption of the annual EBDA budget, execution of contracts for capital outlay in excess of \$5,000, and the granting of an easement, license, or permit requires the approval of members holding $\frac{2}{3}$ of the voting power of the Commission. All other matters require a simple majority of the voting power of the Commission, but not less than the affirmative vote of three members.

Powers. EBDA is empowered to plan for, acquire, construct, manage, maintain, operate, and control joint-use facilities. Specific powers which EBDA is authorized to exercise include the following:

- (1) to make and enter into contracts;
- (2) to apply for and accept grants, advances, and contributions;
- (3) to employ or contract for the services of engineers, attorneys, planners, financial consultants, fiscal agents, and such other persons as it deems necessary;
- (4) to make plans and conduct studies;
- (5) to acquire, construct, manage, maintain, operate, and control any buildings, works or improvements;
- (6) to acquire, hold or dispose of property;
- (7) to sue and be sued in its own name;
- (8) to incur debts, liabilities, or obligations, subject to limitations herein set forth;
- (9) to establish rates, tolls, fees, rentals, or other charges in connection with the facilities and services provided by the Authority; and
- (10) to plan for, construct, operate, or maintain a member agency's sole-use facilities when specifically requested by that member agency, or when necessary to meet joint discharge requirements.

Proposed Amended Agreement. EBDA's member agencies are presently considering the adoption of proposed amendments to the joint exercise of powers agreement under which EBDA was established. Major proposed amendments would:

- (1) Empower EBDA to acquire land and rights of way and to enter into contracts to provide services to other agencies, individuals, or corporations;
- (2) Enable EBDA to conduct wastewater reclamation and/or reuse studies, participate in regional planning for wastewater management, and participate and contract with other agencies in recreation and open space projects which can be associated with the Phase I Project;
- (3) Provide that the affirmative vote of five members of the Commission shall be required to approve the Project Report and amendments thereto, approve reclamation/reuse studies, approve contracts to provide service to other agencies, adopt or modify the budget, and determine which additional facilities shall be deemed joint-use or sole-use facilities;

- (4) Provide that the unanimous affirmative vote of all members present, but not less than four members of the Commission, shall be required to approve plans and specifications for the Phase I Project, award any contract in excess of \$10,000, and grant any license or permit;

- (5) Provide that all other matters would require the affirmative vote of three members of the Commission.

EBDA Staff. Management and administration of EBDA's affairs are carried out by a full time staff of 10 employees. The staff includes five registered engineers, each of whom has had more than 15 years of public works project management experience.

Mr. Wayne Bruce, Manager, was appointed to his position on July 1, 1975. Prior to his appointment as full-time Manager, Mr. Bruce was City Engineer and Assistant Public Works Director of the City of Hayward for a period of eight years. As part of his City Engineer duties, Mr. Bruce served as Acting Manager of EBDA and was involved in the initial planning of the EBDA Phase I Project. Prior to his service with the City of Hayward, Mr. Bruce had 10 years of engineering experience in hydraulic and transportation design, engineering planning, and administration.

Mr. Oscarlee Fenton, Assistant Manager-Engineering was appointed to his position in 1976. His prior experience includes five years as Area Engineer for the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency during which he managed two large urban redevelopment projects. Prior to this period, Mr. Fenton was employed by the State of California Department of Water Resources for eight years during which he designed and maintained a management system to plan, schedule and monitor the design and construction of the California Water Project.

The Phase I Project

EBDA's Phase I Project includes the construction of sole-use and joint-use wastewater conveyance, treatment, and outfall facilities.

Sole-Use Facilities. These facilities include improvements to upgrade sewage treatment processes to a secondary level at the Hayward, San Leandro, and Oro Loma/Castro Valley treatment plants. Also included are facilities to convert Union Sanitary

District's existing Irvington and Newark sewage treatment plants into pumping plants and the consolidation of this District's treatment facilities at an expanded secondary level Alvarado plant to be completed in 1980.

Construction of selected sole-use treatment plant improvements, begun in 1975 and 1976, is scheduled to be completed in January, 1978.

Construction of additional sole-use improvements is scheduled to begin in 1978 at the City of Hayward and City of San Leandro treatment plants. These sole-use improvements are scheduled to be completed in 1980.

Joint-Use Facilities. These facilities include a system of force main interceptor, dechlorination, and outfall facilities to convey treated wastewater from member agencies' treatment plants to a discharge point in San Francisco Bay, approximately 6 miles west of San Leandro. The system of joint-use facilities is also designed with sufficient capacity to dispose of treated wastewater exported from the Livermore-Amador Valley by the Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency (LAVWMA). This joint exercise of powers agency was formed by the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton and the Valley Community Services District to construct a pipeline to transport treated wastewater from its service area, approximately 15 miles to the east, to a connection point with EBDA's joint-use facilities.

Joint-use pumping and conveyance facilities are designed to permit the reversal of flow to accommodate possible future reclamation and reuse of treated wastewater in the less intensively developed southern and eastern portions of EBDA's service area and possible export to other areas.

Construction of selected joint-use force main and pumping station facilities was undertaken by EBDA beginning in April, 1977. It is anticipated that construction of all joint-use facilities will be completed and operational by the end of 1980.

Facility Costs. The staff and consulting engineers of EBDA monitor estimated facility costs on a continuing basis. Adjustments in cost estimates are made as warranted by such factors as anticipated changes in construction scheduling and cost indices. As of September, 1977, the EBDA staff and consulting engineers estimated the cost of the EBDA Phase I Project at \$162,814,000 (EBDA Project Update No. 10). This estimate is based on the cost of project elements as currently estimated

and adjusted for: (1) cost escalation at the rate of one percent per month to the projected date of the midpoint of construction of each project element, and (2) actual costs of project elements for which construction contracts have been previously let.

Federal and State Grant Funding Assistance. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-500, appropriated \$18 billion to fund up to 75 percent of the eligible cost of publicly-owned sewerage facilities projects approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. Additionally, in 1972, California voters authorized the issuance of \$250 million of general obligation bonds by the State of California to initiate a program of State grants of up to 12.5 percent of sewerage project eligible costs. In California, the Federal and State grant programs are administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (the Board).

In June, 1977, the Board indicated that the remainder of unencumbered Federal grant funds allocated to California and the remainder of unencumbered State grant funds would be allocated to projects whose design specifications were submitted to the Board by September 30, 1977.

By September 30, 1977 EBDA had submitted to the Board design specifications for all Phase I Project elements except the following: Phase I Project Control System (\$1,829,000); City of Hayward Sand Filters (\$5,324,500); City of Hayward Solids Handling Facilities (\$2,823,000); City of San Leandro Treatment Plant and Solids Handling Facilities (\$2,479,500); and Union Sanitary District Treatment Plant (\$41,610,000).

The Board staff has advised EBDA that all Phase I Project elements submitted by EBDA as of September 30, 1977 plus the Union Sanitary District Treatment Plant were approved and certified for State grants and would qualify for Federal grant funds as they become available either through reallocated 1977 fiscal year funds or from subsequent appropriations.

In addition to the foregoing, the Board has given concept approval and has awarded grant funds for the design of the following Phase I Project elements: (1) Phase I Project Control System (\$1,829,000); (2) City of Hayward Sand Filters (\$5,324,500); (3) City of Hayward Solids Handling Facilities (\$2,823,000); and (4) City of San Leandro Treatment Plant and Solids Handling Facilities (\$2,479,500).

In November, 1977 H.R. 3199 was approved by conference committee of the U.S. Congress. H.R. 3199 would continue the Federal grant program at the 75 percent assistance level established under Public Law 92-500 and would appropriate \$4.5 billion in 1978 and \$5.0 billion annually from 1979 through 1982.

The amount of Federal funds that may be ultimately appropriated and allocated to California to continue the Federal grant program is not known at this time. EBDA intends to apply for Federal grant funds for those Phase I Project elements that have not qualified for such assistance to date.

California voters will vote in June, 1978 on the Clean Water Bond Law of 1978, a measure to authorize the issuance of \$375 million of general obligation bonds by the State of California to continue the State's grant program. If the Law is approved by majority vote, all remaining Phase I Project elements will qualify for State grant assistance.

Summary of Costs and Sources of Funds. Table 4 shows the detail of EBDA Phase I Project costs and sources of funds as estimated by the EBDA staff in September, 1977 (Project Update No. 10). Table 4 data pertaining to sources of funds assume that all Phase I Project elements will qualify for Federal grants equivalent to 75 percent of eligible costs and that all but the four previously described elements will qualify for State grant assistance equivalent to 12.5 percent of eligible costs. Aggregate project cost and sources of fund data are summarized in the tabulation to the right.

EBDA PHASE I PROJECT ESTIMATED COSTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

Project Purposes	Estimated Cost
Preliminary Engineering	\$ 1,746,500
Final Design	3,608,300
Construction	153,725,600 ^①
Right of Way	1,462,700
Reclamation/Reuse Study	250,000
Administration	2,020,900
Totals	\$162,814,000

^① Includes construction engineering, value engineering, surveying, and construction contingencies.

Sources of Funds	Estimated Amount
Federal Grants	\$120,475,300
State Grants	18,470,100
Interest Income	392,300
City of Hayward	5,388,200
City of San Leandro	2,617,100
Union Sanitary District	11,819,200
Oro Loma Sanitary District	1,976,100
Castro Valley Sanitary District	1,018,900
LAVWMA	656,800
Totals	\$162,814,000

Source: EBDA Project Update No. 10, September, 1977.

Table 4

EBDA PHASE I PROJECT

Estimated Costs and Sources of Funds (\$1,000s)

EBDA Phase I Project Element	Construction Period	Estimated Total Costs	Sources of Funds								LAVWMA
			Federal Grant	State Grant	City of Hayward	Union Sanitary District	City of San Leandro	Castro Valley Sanitary District	Oro Loma Sanitary District		
Oro Loma/Castro Valley Dechlorination①	8/75- 4/76	\$ 69.5	\$ 52.1	\$ 8.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.9	\$ 6.8	\$ —	
Oro Loma/Castro Valley Incinerator①	12/75- 6/77	354.9	266.1	44.4	—	—	—	9.8	34.6	—	
Oro Loma/Castro Valley Treatment Plant①	2/76- 8/77	1,120.7	840.5	140.1	—	—	—	30.8	109.3	—	
San Leandro Treatment Plant①	3/76- 9/77	1,357.1	970.5	161.7	—	—	224.9	—	—	—	
Union Sanitary District Dechlorination①	4/76- 1/7	126.9	95.1	15.9	—	15.9	—	—	—	—	
Hayward Treatment Plant①	6/76-10/77	1,867.8	1,400.8	233.5	233.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Oro Loma/Hayward Force Main②	4/77- 7/78	2,279.0	1,709.2	284.9	94.0	53.3	53.0	29.6	55.0	—	
Oro Loma/Castro Valley Pump Station②	7/77- 7/79	4,338.0	3,248.2	541.4	181.0	102.6	102.0	57.0	105.8	—	
Hayward Pump Station②	7/77-10/78	394.8	296.0	49.4	16.3	9.2	9.2	5.1	9.6	—	
Marina/Oro Loma Force Main②	9/77- 9/79	5,033.8	3,775.4	629.2	184.1	104.3	103.8	58.0	107.8	71.2	
Bay Outfall②	1/78- 8/80	37,727.0	28,295.3	4,715.9	1,378.3	781.0	776.9	434.2	806.3	539.1	
San Leandro/Marina Force Main②	1/78- 4/79	2,935.0	2,201.2	366.9	108.8	61.7	61.3	34.3	63.6	37.2	
Hayward/Alvarado Force Main②	3/78- 3/80	11,799.2	8,849.4	1,474.9	486.7	275.8	274.3	153.3	284.8	—	
San Leandro Pump Station②	4/78- 4/79	381.0	285.8	47.6	15.7	8.9	8.9	4.9	9.2	—	
Union Sanitary District Treatment①	4/78-10/80	41,610.0	30,832.5	5,138.8	—	5,638.7	—	—	—	—	
Alvarado Pump Station②	4/78-10/80	975.0	731.2	121.9	40.2	22.8	22.7	12.7	23.5	—	
Newark-Irvington Force Main①	5/78- 5/80	13,303.2	9,977.4	1,662.9	—	1,662.9	—	—	—	—	
Alvarado-Newark Force Main①	6/78- 6/80	11,137.3	8,352.9	1,392.2	—	1,392.2	—	—	—	—	
Newark and Irvington Pump Stations①	7/78- 7/80	3,654.0	2,740.4	456.8	—	456.8	—	—	—	—	
Control System②	9/78-12/79	1,829.0	1,371.8	—③	150.9③	85.5③	85.0③	47.5③	88.3③	—	
Hayward Sand Filters①	10/78- 4/80	5,324.5④	3,993.3	—③	1,331.2③	—	—	—	—	—	
Hayward Solids Handling①	10/78- 4/80	2,823.0④	2,117.2	—③	705.8③	—	—	—	—	—	
San Leandro Treatment and Solids Handling①	12/78-12/79	2,479.5	1,859.7	—③	—	—	619.8③	—	—	—	
Marina Dechlorination Facilities②	1/79-12/79	805.4	604.0	100.7	30.2	17.1	17.0	9.5	17.6	9.3	
Preliminary Engineering and Design Costs		5,354.8	3,982.2	611.0	201.4	294.4	118.4	48.8	98.6	—	
Right-of-Way		1,462.7	—	—	239.7	872.1	135.0	75.5	140.4	—	
Water Reclamation Study		250.0	187.3	31.3	9.5	10.3	3.9	1.9	5.8	—	
Administration		2,020.9	1,439.8	240.0	76.5	141.5	50.5	24.1	48.5	—	
Totals		\$162,814.0	\$120,475.3	\$18,470.1	\$5,483.8	\$12,007.0	\$2,666.6	\$1,038.9	\$2,015.5	\$656.8	
Less: Share of Interest Income		\$(392.3)	—	—	\$ (95.6)	\$ (187.8)	\$ (49.5)	\$ (20.0)	\$ (39.4)	—	
Net Cost		\$162,421.7	\$120,475.3	\$18,470.1	\$5,388.2	\$11,819.2	\$2,617.1	\$1,018.9	\$1,976.1	\$656.8	

① Sole-Use Facilities.

② Joint-Use Facilities.

③ Assumes no state grant funding.

④ Excludes estimated costs of land acquisition for sand filters and sludge beds @ \$255,000.

Source: EBDA Project Update No. 10, September, 1977.

EBDA Financing Plan

Each member agency of EBDA has agreed to: (1) fund its respective share of Phase I Project costs, and (2) furnish its respective share of the moneys necessary to be advanced to enable EBDA to make timely payment of costs during construction (its "cash flow advance"). The latter requirement is necessary because a period of up to 60 days may lapse from the date monthly construction progress payments are made by EBDA to the date Federal and State grant reimbursements are received.

Construction contracts are awarded by EBDA only upon certification from each member agency of the availability of its share of the cost of the Phase I Project element to be constructed. Funds required by EBDA from its member agencies are billed quarterly in advance beginning in July of each fiscal year and are payable within 30 days of billing.

Cash Flow Advance Requirements

EBDA Project Update No. 10, September, 1977, estimates member agency and LAVWMA cash flow advance requirements to complete the Phase I Project based on projected cost estimates, projected con-

struction schedules, and anticipated levels of Federal and State grant funding shown in Table 4. Member agency and LAVWMA cash flow advance requirements are shown in Table 5.

City of Hayward. The City has heretofore made cash flow advance payments to EBDA of \$1,172,600 through fiscal year 1976/77. The City's future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement is estimated at \$5,113,500. In addition, the City will be required to acquire land for sand filter and solids handling facilities to be constructed starting in October, 1978. The estimated cost of land acquisition for these facilities is \$255,000.

On November 2, 1976, voters of the City authorized \$7,400,000 of sewer revenue bonds. The City intends to meet its future cash flow advance requirement (\$5,113,500) and land acquisition costs (\$255,000) from proceeds of the sale of approximately \$6,200,000 of the \$7,400,000 of authorized sewer revenue bonds. Details of the City's estimated funding requirements and planned issuance of authorized sewer revenue bonds are presented beginning on page 22 in the section of this Official Statement entitled "City Phase I Project Financing Plan."

Table 5

EBDA MEMBER AGENCY AND LAVWMA ESTIMATED FUTURE ANNUAL CASH FLOW ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS

	Cash Flow Advance Payments Made to EBDA Through 1976/77	Estimated Future Cash Flow Advance Requirements				Estimated Future Maximum Cumulative Cash Flow Advance Requirements
		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	
City of Hayward	\$1,172,600	\$2,360,400	\$2,268,600	\$ 484,500	\$ (715,100)	\$ 5,113,500①
Union Sanitary District . .	1,131,800	3,818,800	6,835,500	3,099,200	(2,868,300)	13,753,500
City of San Leandro	809,200	1,163,800	1,030,200	(54,500)	(238,500)	2,194,000
Castro Valley Sanitary District	320,400	568,700	326,300	(9,200)	(114,200)	895,000
Oro Loma Sanitary District	740,100	994,900	609,400	(22,200)	(228,100)	1,604,300
LAVWMA	—	656,800	—	—	—	656,800

① Excludes land acquisition costs for sand filter and sludge handling facilities estimated at \$255,000.

Source: EBDA Project Update No. 10, September, 1977.

City of San Leandro. The City has heretofore made cash flow advance payments to EBDA of \$809,200 through fiscal year 1976/77. The City's future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement is estimated at \$2,194,000.

The City has currently budgeted in reserve for EBDA Phase I Project purposes a total of \$1,811,100 which is available upon demand. The City Council, by formal motion, has indicated its intention to budget the balance of the City's future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirements in the latter part of June, 1978 when the 1978/79 budget is adopted.

Union Sanitary District. The District has made cash flow advance payments to EBDA of \$1,131,800 through 1976/77. The District's future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement is estimated at \$13,753,200.

On November 2, 1976, District voters authorized the issuance of \$10,800,000 of sewer revenue bonds. This authorization would provide funds to meet approximately \$9,500,000 of the District's estimated future cash flow advance requirement. The balance of the bond authorization will be required to pay the costs of issuing the revenue bonds and to establish from bond proceeds, a bond debt service reserve fund in an amount equal to maximum annual debt service.

To provide the estimated additional \$4,253,200 needed to meet its future cash flow advance requirement, the District intends to apply currently available funds and revenues to be received from connection fees during the period 1977/78 through 1979/80. As of July 31, 1977, the District had a balance of approximately \$4,125,000 in its Construction Fund to meet EBDA cash flow advance requirement and other capital needs of the District.

Castro Valley Sanitary District. The District has heretofore made cash flow advance payments to EBDA of \$320,400 through fiscal year 1976/77. The District's future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement is estimated at \$895,000. The District intends to meet its future cash flow advance requirement from available reserves which totaled \$2,283,960 as of September 30, 1977.

Oro Loma Sanitary District. The District has heretofore made cash flow advance payments to EBDA of \$740,100 through fiscal year 1976/77. The District's future maximum cumulative cash flow

advance requirement is estimated at \$1,604,300. The District intends to meet its future cumulative cash flow advance requirement from available Construction Fund reserves which totaled \$2,446,741.75 as of August 31, 1977.

LAVWMA. The Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency's cash flow advance requirement is estimated at \$656,800. On May 31, 1977 the LAVWMA governing board adopted Resolution No. 77-10 which provided for the issuance of \$8,500,000 of 1978 Sewer Revenue Bonds to construct grant-aided wastewater export facilities to a connection point with EBDA Phase I Project joint-use conveyance and outfall facilities.

Resolution No. 77-10 was adopted subject to referendum within 60 days after its adoption. The requisite time period within which voters were permitted to petition for a referendum on Resolution 77-10 lapsed without a petition for referendum having been filed. LAVWMA intends to use a portion of the proceeds from the sale of LAVWMA Sewer Revenue Bonds in 1977/78 to pay its cash flow advance requirement.

Phase I Project Annual Revenue Requirements

It is anticipated that Phase I Project joint-use facilities will be operational by August, 1980. EBDA's annual revenue requirements for joint-use facilities will be met by assessments to member agencies and LAVWMA. Annual revenue requirements for sole-use facilities will be met by the respective member agencies.

Table 6 shows EBDA's estimated annual revenue requirements for 1980/81, the first full year of operating and maintaining Phase I Project joint-use facilities. These data are based on the EBDA revenue program submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board in February, 1977 as a condition for qualifying Phase I Project elements for Federal and State grants.

Table 6 data does not show allocations of revenue requirements to LAVWMA. Negotiations between EBDA and LAVWMA are currently being held to determine the bases for LAVWMA's sharing of EBDA's annual costs. EBDA member agency assessments shown in Table 6 would be reduced by LAVWMA's assessment.

EBDA's annual revenue requirements will consist of three elements: (1) operation and maintenance costs, (2) allowances for replacement of treatment and pumping facilities which will have to be replaced during the useful life of these facilities, and (3) Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR).

Operation and Maintenance Costs. The EBDA staff estimates the cost of operation and maintenance for joint-use facilities at approximately \$442,000 for the first full year of operation (1980/81).

Replacement. Annual revenue requirements for replacement of joint-use treatment and pumping plants are estimated at \$226,647.

Industrial Cost Recovery. Section 204(b)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended provides that the EPA Administrator shall not approve any grant for any treatment works after March 1, 1973 unless the applicant has made provi-

sion for the repayment by industrial users of that portion of Federal grant funds used for the construction of facilities that serve industrial users. The recovery of that portion of Federal grant funds allocable to industrial users is called Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR). The industrial cost recovery period must be equal to 30 years or the useful life of the facilities, whichever is less.

ICR regulations provide that 50 percent of the ICR revenue recovered annually from industrial users shall be returned to the Federal Treasury; 40 percent shall be used for future EPA-approved projects, and 10 percent may be used at the discretion of the grantee. The grantee may not use discretionary ICR funds to construct industrial wastewater pretreatment facilities or make rebates to industrial users for costs incurred in complying with ICR requirements.

Table 6

EBDA ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE REQUIREMENTS FOR PHASE I PROJECT JOINT-USE FACILITIES AND MEMBER AGENCY ALLOCATIONS 1980/81

Purpose	Estimated Revenue Requirement	Allocation to Member Agencies				
		City of Hayward	City of San Leandro	Union Sanitary District	Oro Loma Sanitary District	Castro Valley Sanitary District
Operation and Maintenance ...	\$ 441,885	\$138,490	\$ 57,460	\$136,230	\$ 81,180	\$28,525
Replacement	226,647	74,794	42,157	42,383	43,743	23,570
Industrial Cost Recovery	609,780	345,705	190,104	52,482	21,489	—
Totals	\$1,278,312	\$558,989	\$289,721	\$231,095	\$146,412	\$52,095

Source: EBDA Phase I Project Revenue Program, January, 1977.

THE ENTERPRISE

Service Area

The City of Hayward sewerage system serves essentially all the developed areas within the City as well as a limited portion of adjacent unincorporated areas. Several small areas within the City are served by the Oro Loma Sanitary District.

The enterprise serves more than 32,600 residential, commercial and industrial units. The tabulation below shows a distribution of units served by general category of use as reported by the City.

CITY OF HAYWARD SEWERAGE SYSTEM

General Categories of Service Units^①

Category of User	Estimated Units Served
Residential:	
Premises with 1-4 units	20,702
Premises with 5 or more units	8,100
Mobile homes	1,865
Subtotal	30,667
Commercial and Industrial	1,992
Total	32,659

^① As of October, 1977.

Existing Sewage Collection Facilities

The City has separate sewage and storm water collection systems. The sewage collection system consists of approximately 240 miles of pipe ranging from 6 to 48 inches in diameter, with 8 inch diameter pipe being the most common. Some elements of the sewage collection system were constructed as early as 1910; however the major portion of the existing system was developed in the post-World War II years. The City staff estimates that approximately 30 percent of the system is less than 20

years old; 50 percent of the system is between 20 and 35 years old; and 20 percent of the system is over 35 years old.

The problems of root intrusion and the buildup of solids and grease that are common to most sewage collection systems are experienced in the City's system. No substantial problems of silting or excessive groundwater infiltration have been experienced in the system.

Due to substantial development of hill sections of the City adjacent to California State University, Hayward, there are individual lines in this area which are subject to occasional surcharging. To correct this problem, the City plans to construct within three to five years, a new relief interceptor.

Existing Sewage Treatment Facilities

The City of Hayward constructed its original sewage treatment plant in 1954. These facilities were designed to provide secondary treatment of sewage during the major part of the year and primary treatment of sewage during the peak canning season (July through September). The secondary treatment facilities constructed by the City in 1954 were among the first provided by entities that discharge wastewaters into San Francisco Bay.

Existing sewage treatment facilities are the result of a series of improvements and expansions that have been installed since the original plant was constructed. Treatment plant improvements, which represent sole-use facilities of the EBDA Phase I Project, are now under construction and include the installation of additional solids handling, digester, effluent-aeration, and standby-power facilities. These improvements, together with solids handling and sand filter facilities will upgrade sewage treatment plant efficiency and meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements established pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

On the basis of a domestic equivalent influent, existing sewage treatment plant facilities have a nominal secondary treatment capacity of approximately 19 mgd (million gallons per day). During the peak canning season, sewage influent averages approximately 17.5 mgd. During the remainder of the year, influent averages approximately 12.6 mgd.

The San Francisco Bay Region is a seismically active area which is traversed by three major fault zones: the San Andreas Fault Zone, the Hayward Fault Zone and the Calaveras Fault Zone. The Hayward Fault Zone experienced major earthquakes in 1836 and 1868 and a number of minor earthquakes since then. It is estimated that along the Hayward Fault, the recurrence probability of a maximum credible earthquake of magnitude 7.5 (Richter Scale) is 500 to 1,000 years (H. B. Goldman, "The Hayward Shoreline Environmental Analysis," Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency, 1973).

The City has carried earthquake insurance on its sewage treatment plant. Existing coverage is in the amount of \$4,256,846, subject to a deductible of 5 percent of actual cash value.

Organization and Staff

Operations of the enterprise are under the supervision of the City's Director of Public Works, Mr. Edward E. Phillips. Mr. Phillips holds a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley. He has served as Director of Public Works since 1955.

Sewage treatment facilities are operated on a 24-hour, seven days per week basis by a staff of 27 employees which includes one superintendent, an assistant superintendent, 13 plant operators, 7 assistant operators, one chemist, 2 laboratory technicians, one industrial waste inspector, and an electrician/mechanic. In addition to operating treatment facilities, plant personnel perform scheduled routine preventive maintenance activities.

The sewage collection system is maintained by six employees who perform hydro-cleaning, sewer rodding, repair, and replacement activities. The system is routinely cleaned once every one to two years by the hydro-cleaning method.

Sewer Service Charges

Article 3, Section 11 of the City of Hayward Municipal Code sets forth regulations governing the City's sanitary sewer system. Sections 11-3.400 through 11-3.445 set forth provisions relative to

sewer service fees and charges. Major provisions regarding the establishment and collection of sewer service charges and fees are summarized below.

General Policy. Users of the City's sanitary sewer system shall pay a periodic sewer service fee that represents the fair and equitable distribution of sewage collection and treatment costs as determined by the City Council. In addition, the City Council will establish from time to time an additional sewer replacement charge to be collected with the sewer service fee to provide for the replacement of sanitary sewer collection facilities.

Annual Review. Rates for sewer service fees shall be reviewed each year in preparation for the annual budget to defray expenses of the system.

Standard Residential Living Unit. For purposes of determining applicable monthly sewer service fees, each standard residential living unit shall be considered as one service unit.

Standard residential living units include single family homes, and individual units within duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, townhouses, planned developments, and condominiums up to and including four units.

Effective January 1, 1977, the cost to a Standard Residential Living Unit totaled \$4.50 per month (service unit cost @ \$4.38 plus sewer replacement charge @ \$0.12).

Multiple Residential Living Unit. For purposes of determining applicable monthly sewer service fees, each multiple residential unit shall be considered as .67 of a service unit.

Multiple residential living units include individual units within a multiple residential structure of five or more living units including apartments and condominiums having over five units to a structure, and trailer spaces in a mobile home park.

Effective January 1, 1977, the cost to a Multiple Residential Living Unit totaled \$3.05 per month.

Commercial and Industrial Users. Sewer service fees for non-residential commercial and industrial users are charged on a water use basis. Commercial and industrial users with relatively similar wastewater characteristics and wastewater treatment costs are grouped into User Classification Codes. The service units applicable to corresponding User Classification Codes and sewer service charge rates that became effective January 1, 1977 are shown in the tabulation on the following page.

User Classification Code		Service Units Per 100 Cubic Feet Water Use		1977 Sewer Service Charge Per 100 Cubic Feet Water Use	
		With Separate Irrigation Meters	Without Separate Irrigation Meters	With Separate Irrigation Meters	Without Separate Irrigation Meters
2810	Inorganic Chemicals	0.225	0.200	\$1.0125	\$0.9000
3110	Leather Tanning	0.225	0.200	1.0125	0.9000
2090	Miscellaneous Food Manufacturers	0.200	0.180	.9000	0.8100
7218	Industrial Laundries	0.200	0.180	.9000	0.8100
2011	Slaughterhouses	0.200	0.180	.9000	0.8100
2040	Grain Mills	0.150	0.135	.6750	0.6075
5812	Eating Places	0.150	0.135	.6750	0.6075
2010	Meat Products	0.150	0.135	.6750	0.6075
2850	Paint Manufacturer	0.125	0.115	.5625	0.5175
3410	Drums and Barrel Cleaning	0.125	0.115	.5625	0.5175
2020	Dairy Product Processors	0.125	0.115	.5625	0.5175
2050	Bakeries	0.100	0.090	.4500	0.4050
7210	Commercial Laundries	0.100	0.090	.4500	0.4050
2030	Canning and Packing	0.100	0.090	.4500	0.4050
2070	Fats and Oils	0.085	0.075	.3825	0.3375
2600	Pulp and Paper Product Manufacturer ...	0.085	0.075	.3825	0.3375
2080	Beverage Bottling	0.085	0.075	.3825	0.3375
9999	All other UCC, including motels, hotels and rooming houses	0.080	0.070	.3600	0.3150

Critical User. This category of user represents dischargers having wastewater characteristics or costs of treatment which do not correspond to any established User Classification Code. A critical user is charged for sewer service on a water-use basis in accordance with a formula that applies the unit costs of processing wastewater flow, biochemical oxygen

demand and suspended solids constituents to the wastewater loadings of the critical user.

Table 7 shows the largest industrial and commercial dischargers served by the enterprise and their respective sewer service charges during fiscal years 1974/75 through 1976/77.

Table 7
CITY OF HAYWARD
Largest Dischargers
Sewer Service Charges

Discharger	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Hunt-Wesson Foods	\$200,000	\$422,780	\$280,376
Davis Walker Corp.	17,243	28,821	29,100
Reynolds Metals	11,551	11,931	18,993
Diablo Systems	4,204	6,913	2,141
Bennett's Photo	1,121	5,461	5,184
Mack Western	2,910	3,741	4,131
Rohm & Haas	595	850	837
Shaklee Corp.	1,747	8,965	5,355
Atlantic Laminat	1,472	2,540	5,273
Heath Techna Corp.	6,752	4,255	2,028
K-T Metal Finishing	555	1,327	1,708
Shasta Beverage	10,414	11,345	15,679

Billing and Collection Procedures. Users of the City's sewerage system who are connected to the City's water system are billed separately for sewer service and water service, on a combined bill, by the City's Water Department. The fee for either service may not be paid separately from the other. Users of the City's sewerage system who are not connected to the City's water system are billed for sewer service only.

Bills are issued bi-monthly and are due and payable within 15 days of the billing date. Section 11-3.445 of the City Code provides that in the event any bill for both water service and sewer service remains unpaid for 15 days after its due date, the

Director of Public Works shall disconnect the premises from the City's water system and he may also disconnect the premise from the City's sewer system. Premises disconnected for the non-payment of water or sewer service fees shall not be reconnected until all delinquent fees and penalties are paid together with costs of reconnection.

Historical Revenues and Expenses

The historical revenues and expenses of the enterprise are reported in the City's Sewer Capital Improvement Fund and Sewage Disposal Works Fund. Tables 8 and 9 summarize revenue, expenditures and fund balances for these two funds for the period 1971/72 through 1976/77.

Table 8
CITY OF HAYWARD
Sewer Capital Improvement Fund
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Beginning Balance	\$173,266	\$ 210,857	\$ (596,045)	\$319,492	\$608,738	\$(76,335)
Adjusted Balance	\$172,266	\$ 216,588 ^①	\$ (596,045) ^①	\$319,492	\$608,738	\$(76,335)
Revenues:						
Sewer Connection Fees	\$ 33,405	\$ 50,470	\$ 56,693	\$ 23,420	\$ 63,913	\$ 54,090
Interest	6,515	14,340	42,294	43,500	15,883	—
Government Grants	—	284,481	979,241	288,634	3,335	—
Other Income	8,928	5,720	—	1,967	1,411	2,740
EBDA Reimbursement	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
Transfer from other Fund	—	650,000	—	—	—	465,000
Prior Year Encumbrances	—	—	1,436,409	376,471	—	—
Total Revenue	\$ 48,848	\$1,005,011	\$2,514,637	\$763,992	\$ 84,542	\$521,830
Expenditures:						
Sewer Main Replacements	\$ 10,617	\$ 41,828	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,202	\$ —
Pumping Station	640	14,285	—	—	4,780	—
Bond Election	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Outlay:						
Improvements and Acquisitions .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$426,585
Treatment Plant Improvements .	—	325,122	1,211,829	376,708	15,166	—
Plant Investment ^②	—	—	10,800	66,176	681,467	—
Payment to East Bay Dischargers Authority	—	—	—	—	30,000	—
Encumbrances	—	1,436,409	376,471	31,862	—	—
Total Expenditures	\$ 11,257	\$1,817,644	\$1,599,100	\$474,746	\$769,615	\$426,585
Ending Balance	\$210,857	\$ (596,045)	\$ 319,492	\$608,738	\$(76,335)	\$ 18,910

① After prior year adjustments.

② Investment in plant through East Bay Dischargers Authority.

Sources: Annual Audit Reports of Bray & Burke—Certified Public Accountants, 1972/73 through 1974/75.

Annual Audit Reports of Hansen & Company—Certified Public Accountants, 1971/72, 1975/76, and 1976/77.

Table 9

CITY OF HAYWARD

Sewage Disposal Works Fund

Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balances

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Beginning Balance	\$ 515,380	\$1,355,179	\$881,998	\$ 169,785	\$ 109,783	\$ 179,322
Adjusted Balance	\$ 515,380	\$1,366,957 ^①	\$197,965 ^①	\$ 168,746 ^①	\$ 109,783	\$ 179,322
Revenue:						
Sewer Service Fees	\$ 649,250	\$ 829,157	\$889,211	\$ 990,620	\$1,429,965	\$1,957,906 ^②
Interest Earned	17,026	21,038	10,018	7,029	2,240	21,756
Federal and State Grants ..	837,300	100,801	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	853	332	3,396	13,520	7,536
Prior Year Encumbrances ..	—	—	28,877	45,678	—	—
Interdepartmental Transfers	—	—	29,279	73,396	—	—
Total Revenues	\$1,503,576	\$ 951,849	\$957,717	\$1,120,119	\$1,445,725	\$1,987,198
Operating Expenditures:						
Salaries	\$ 189,251	\$ 305,676	\$407,603	\$ 534,337	\$ 558,214	\$ 637,695
Materials, Supplies, and Services	142,773	207,131	241,635	316,168	466,564	476,318
Repairs and Maintenance ..	6,631	9,620	31,414	34,549	81,806	67,733
Transportation	82	435	14,505	20,199	35,669	41,061
Other	—	—	—	—	3,917	—
Subtotal	\$ 338,737	\$ 522,862	\$695,157	\$ 905,253	\$1,146,170	\$1,222,807
Capital Outlay:						
Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 119,603	\$ 1,377	\$ 2,376	\$ —	\$ 4,577	\$ —
Other Improvements and Acquisitions	5,107	18,982	27,475	41,419	12,529	34,611
Encumbrances	—	29,083	46,975	17,631	—	—
Subtotal	\$ 124,710	\$ 49,442	\$ 76,826	\$ 59,050	\$ 17,106	\$ 34,611
Transfer to Other Funds:						
Debt Service Fund	\$ 118,315	\$ 213,716	\$213,914	\$ 214,779	\$ 212,910	\$ 213,202
Sewer Capital Improvement Fund	—	650,000	—	—	—	465,000
Other	82,015	788	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	\$ 200,330	\$ 864,504	\$213,914	\$ 214,799	\$ 212,910	\$ 678,202
Total Expenditures and Transfers	\$ 663,777	\$1,436,808	\$985,897	\$1,179,082	\$1,376,186	\$1,935,620
Ending Balance	\$1,355,179	\$ 881,998	\$169,785	\$ 109,783	\$ 179,322	\$ 230,900

① After prior year adjustments.

② Reflects six months of experience with present sewer service charge rates which became effective January 1, 1977.

Sources: Annual Audit Reports of Bray & Burke—Certified Public Accountants, 1972/73 through 1974/75.

Annual Audit Reports of Hansen & Company—Certified Public Accountants, 1971/72, 1975/76, and 1976/77.

CITY PHASE I PROJECT FINANCING PLAN

The City of Hayward's Phase I Project funding requirements are estimated at \$5,368,500 (estimated future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement payable to EBDA @ \$5,113,500 plus \$255,000 land acquisition costs for Sand Filter and Sludge Handling Facilities). The City is authorized to issue up to \$7,400,000 of sewer revenue bonds.

It is anticipated that authorized sewer revenue bonds will be issued by the City in two series to meet its Phase I Project funding requirements based on the following considerations:

(1) Four joint-use Phase I Project elements are under construction. These elements include the: Oro Loma-Hayward Force Main; Oro Loma/Castro Valley Pump Station; Hayward Pump Station; and Marina/Oro Loma Force Main.

(2) Construction of an additional five joint-use Phase I Project elements is scheduled to begin between January and April, 1978. These facilities include the: Bay Outfall; San Leandro/Marina Force Main; Hayward/Alvarado Force Main; San Leandro Pump Station; and Alvarado Pump Station.

(3) Construction of the City's Sand Filter and Solids Handling facilities and the EBDA Phase I Project Control System is scheduled to begin in October, 1978. Reference is made to the subsection of the Official Statement entitled "Federal and State Grant Funding Assistance" on page 11.

At present, the City's share of the cost of the EBDA Phase I Project Control System, Sand Filter, and Solids Handling Facilities is estimated at approximately \$2,187,900, assuming no state grant funds are received for construction of these facilities. Prior to the start of construction of these facilities, the outcome of the June, 1978 vote on the proposed Clean Water Bond Law of 1978 will be known. If the Law is approved by majority vote these facilities may qualify for State grant assistance. If this occurs, the City's estimated future maximum cumulative cash flow advance requirement payable to EBDA may be reduced by approximately \$1,090,000.

Based on project scheduling considerations, current cost estimates, and anticipated levels of Federal and State grant funding assistance, it is estimated that the City may be required to issue approximately \$6,200,000 of the \$7,400,000 of authorized sewer revenue bonds to meet its EBDA Phase I Project funding requirements. In addition to the \$4,300,000 of Series A Bonds now being offered, it is anticipated that approximately \$1,900,000 of Series B Bonds, will be issued on or about February 1, 1979.

The tabulation below demonstrates the City's ability to meet its estimated EBDA Phase I Project funding requirements (\$5,368,500) with proceeds from the sale of approximately \$6,200,000 of the \$7,400,000 of authorized sewer revenue bonds.

CITY OF HAYWARD—Phase I Project Financing Plan

	Series A Bonds Dated February 1, 1978	Series B Bonds Dated February 1, 1979	Totals
Principal Amount to be Issued	\$4,300,000	\$1,900,000	\$6,200,000
Less: Transfer to Bond Reserve Account ^①	426,000	188,000	614,000
Estimated Costs of Issuance	145,000	70,000	215,000
Net Bond Proceeds to 1976 Project Fund	\$3,729,000	\$1,642,000	\$5,371,000

^① Bond Reserve Account transfers are estimated based on approximately equal annual debt service payments over a 20-year period, and an allowance for a 6.5 percent interest rate on the Bonds.

Estimated Future Revenue Requirements

Revenue Program Guidelines. Section 204(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 instructed the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue guidelines for the establishment of charges to users of sewage treatment works. Pursuant to EPA regulations and guidelines published in the Federal Register on February 11, 1974, the State of California State Water Resources Control Board adopted revenue program guidelines for wastewater agencies to assist California public entities in: qualifying for Federal and State grants for the construction of sewerage facilities; placing sewerage systems of local entities on a self-supporting basis; and, establishing user charges in compliance with EPA regulations.

Estimated Operation and Maintenance Requirements. The City's 1977/78 Budget for operation and maintenance of the enterprise is \$1,558,234. The City staff estimates of future annual requirements provide an allowance for cost escalation at an annual rate of 10 percent, excluding costs of materials, supplies, and services. The cost escalation allowance for these latter components is 12 percent per year.

Estimated Maximum Sewer Revenue Bonds Service. As indicated in the prior subsection entitled "City Phase I Project Financing Plan", the City may issue approximately \$6,200,000 of authorized sewer revenue bonds to meet its EBDA Phase I Project funding requirements. Maximum sewer revenue bond service is estimated on the basis of an assumed interest rate of 6.50 percent with maturity schedules arranged so as to provide for approximately equal annual payments of principal and interest over a 20-year period. On the basis of these assumptions, estimated maximum annual debt service on \$6,200,000 of sewer revenue bonds would approximate \$614,000.

Estimated Plant Replacement Requirements. To maintain the capacity and performance for which grant-funded and non-grant funded sewage treatment and pumping plant facilities were designed and constructed, State revenue program guidelines require that a separate line item for replacement of sewage treatment and pumping plant equipment and machinery be included with the estimates of operation and maintenance costs.

The City's annual allowance for replacement is based on 1.5 percent of the cost of sewage treatment and pumping plant facilities. The cost of existing sewage treatment and pumping plant facilities, esti-

mated at approximately \$8,250,000, results in annual revenue requirements of \$124,000 for replacement through 1979/80. By 1980/81 the annual revenue requirement for replacement is estimated to increase to approximately \$427,000 as EBDA Phase I Project sewage treatment and pumping plant facilities are completed. Of this total, approximately \$74,800, as shown in Table 6, would be payable to EBDA for replacement of joint-use treatment and pumping plant facilities.

Estimated Industrial Cost Recovery. On page 16, Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR) requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended were discussed. For the years 1978/79 and 1979/80, annual ICR revenue requirements are estimated by the City at approximately \$46,000. Beginning in 1980/81, with the completion of the EBDA Phase I Project, it is estimated that the City's annual ICR revenue requirements will increase to approximately \$708,500 for distribution as follows: (1) \$345,700 payable to EBDA for Phase I Project joint-use facilities; (2) \$181,400 repayment to the U.S. Treasury; (3) \$145,100 retained by the City and reserved to fund future EPA-approved projects; and (4) \$36,300 to be used at the discretion of the City.

General Obligation Bond Service for Sewerage Purposes. Portions of the proceeds of various series of general obligation bonds issued by the City have been used to construct sewerage facilities. The City, at its option, has paid debt service on general obligation bonds issued for sewerage purposes from revenues of the enterprise. The City intends to continue this policy. General obligation bond service payments for sewerage purposes range from approximately \$206,000 to \$211,000 over the period 1977/78 through 1980/81.

Estimated Future Revenues, Expenditures, and Sewer Revenue Bond Service Coverage

Table 10 on page 26 shows estimated revenues, expenditures and sewer revenue bond service coverage ratios over the period 1977/78 through 1980/81 (the first full year of operations of the EBDA Project Phase I Project). These data indicate that on the basis of present information and estimates:

- (1) Estimated sewer service charge revenue in 1977/78 (\$2,200,000) plus estimated revenue from other enterprise-related sources (\$71,000) will meet estimated revenue requirements of the

enterprise in 1977/78 and produce surplus revenues of approximately \$331,000.

(2) The City estimates that revenue requirements of the enterprise in each of the years 1978/79 and 1979/80 will necessitate annual adjustments in sewer service charge rates which will produce approximately 15 percent additional sewer service charge revenue over each preceding year.

(3) In 1980/81, the anticipated first full year of operation of the EBDA Phase I Project, the City estimates revenue requirements of the enterprise will necessitate an adjustment in sewer service charge rates which will produce sewer service charge revenue approximately 34 percent greater than required in 1979/80.

(4) Assuming that the above sewer service charge rate adjustments are made and that expenses are as anticipated estimated net unrestricted revenues pledged to the payment of sewer revenue bond service will provide coverage ratios of estimated maximum annual debt service of approximately 2.30 in 1978/79; 2.71 in 1979/80; and 2.29 in 1980/81.

The foregoing City estimates are based on the best available data at this time. It is possible that sewer service charge revenue actually realized from the present estimates of projected rate adjustments may fall short of projections since service charge revenues from commercial and industrial users are related to water use (see previous discussion of "Sewer Service Charges" on page 18).

The City purchases its water from the Hetch Hetchy system of the San Francisco Water Department. In addition, the City has an active well field that is maintained on a standby basis and is capable of supplying 3 million gallons of potable water per day.

In response to the current drought in California, the City initiated in 1977 a water rationing program that is designed to achieve an overall 25 percent reduction in water use. With respect to industrial and commercial users, the water rationing program provides for a 10 percent reduction in the use of water for operations and a 50 percent reduction in the use of water for landscaping. City officials indicate that the 25 percent reduction in water use objective is being achieved by industrial and commercial users, and it may be that water use could be further reduced in future months with the installation of water con-

servation and recycling devices and facilities by commercial and industrial users.

The City intends to closely monitor its sewer service charge revenue experience and make appropriate adjustments in sewer service rates and charges to meet the covenants of Resolution 77-511 C.S. and revenue requirements of the enterprise.

Estimated Sewer Service Charge Modifications

To qualify for Federal and State of California sewerage facilities construction grants, a grant applicant must submit a sewer revenue program to the California State Water Resources Control Board. The sewer revenue program represents the grant applicant's plan to obtain sufficient revenue to maintain its sewerage system on a self-supporting basis from user charges that are based on the following guidelines:

(1) allocation of costs for sewer service to users will be based on the volume and constituent loadings of their wastes;

(2) each recipient of waste treatment service will pay its proportionate share of the cost of sewer service;

(3) industrial dischargers will pay costs of sewer service allocable to the industrial function; and,

(4) each industrial user that contributes more than 10 percent of the design flow or pollutant loading of a system must forward a signed letter of intent to pay the portion of the Federal grant allocable to the treatment of its wastes and the industrial user's intended period of use of the treatment works.

In February, 1977, EBDA submitted its sewer revenue program to the California State Water Resources Control Board for 1980/81, the anticipated first full year's operation of the EBDA Phase I Project. The part of the EBDA sewer revenue program relating to the City of Hayward is being updated to reflect the City's current estimates of users' wastewater and pollutant loadings, and estimated 1980/81 revenue requirements of the enterprise. The tabulation on page 25 summarizes estimated wastewater flow and pollutant loadings by general categories of users during the canning season.

Of significance are the data pertaining to Hunt-Wesson Foods. As previously indicated under the subsection "Existing Sewage Treatment Facilities"

CITY OF HAYWARD

Wastewater Characteristics of Sewerage System Users During Peak Seasonal Use

Category of User	Estimated Number of Users	Wastewater Flow		Biochemical Oxygen Demand		Suspended Solids	
		Quantity	% of Total	Quantity	% of Total	Quantity	% of Total
Residential							
Premises with 1-4 units . .	20,702	6.30 mgd	36.1%	10,500 lbs.	14.5%	10,500 lbs.	16.8%
Premises with 5 or more units	8,100	1.63 mgd	9.3%	2,719 lbs.	3.8%	2,719 lbs.	4.4%
Mobile Homes	1,865	.37 mgd	2.1%	517 lbs.	0.9%	617 lbs.	1.0%
Subtotal	30,667	8.30 mgd	47.5%	13,836 lbs.	19.2%	13,836 lbs.	22.2%
Industrial and Commercial							
Hunt-Wesson Foods . .	1	4.87 mgd	27.9%	43,400 lbs.	60.2%	36,600 lbs.	58.6%
All Other	1,991	4.30 mgd	24.6%	14,812 lbs.	20.6%	12,028 lbs.	19.2%
Subtotal	1,992	9.17 mgd	52.5%	58,212 lbs.	80.8%	48,628 lbs.	77.8%
Totals	32,659	17.47 mgd	100.0%	72,048 lbs.	100.0%	62,464 lbs.	100.0%

Source: City of Hayward estimates, November, 1977.

on page 18, during the peak canning season (July through September), sewage influent averages approximately 17.5 mgd. During the remainder of the year sewage influent averages approximately 12.6 mgd. This substantial seasonal fluctuation in average daily sewage influent experienced during the year is mainly attributable to the canning operations of Hunt-Wesson Foods, the largest user of the City's sewerage system. During the peak canning season, Hunt-Wesson Foods accounts for approximately 28 per cent of total wastewater flow, over 60 percent of biochemical oxygen demand loadings, and approxi-

mately 59 percent of suspended solids loadings.

The City estimates that sewer charges payable by Hunt-Wesson Foods in 1980/81, the first full year of operation of the EBDA Phase I Project, may exceed \$1,617,000. This estimate is based on costs allocable to Hunt-Wesson Foods under Federal and State sewer revenue program guidelines which take into account the volume of wastewater and amount of pollutants discharged, and the City's having to design facilities of the enterprise to handle the firm's peak discharges during the coming season.

The City has advised Hunt-Wesson Foods of this

Category of User	Estimated Percentage of Allocated Costs ^①	Estimated 1980/81 Revenue Requirements ^②	Estimated 1980/81 Rate or Charge ^③
Residential			
Premises with 1-4 units	32.0%	\$1,474,700	\$6.00 per month
Premises with 5 or more units	8.4%	387,100	4.00 per month
Mobile Homes	2.0%	92,200	4.00 per month
Subtotal	42.4%	\$1,954,000	
Industrial and Commercial			
Hunt-Wesson Foods	35.1%	\$1,617,600	\$1,617,600
All Other	22.5%	1,036,900	\$43.00 average per user per month
Subtotal	57.6%	\$2,654,500	
Totals	100.0%	\$4,608,500	

① City of Hayward estimate based on proportionate use of facilities by categories of users.

② Estimated Sewer Service Charge revenue requirements of \$3,900,000 plus ICR of \$708,500 per Table 10.

③ Assumes estimated existing number of users in the several categories of users.

estimate. The firm has indicated that it intends to continue its Hayward operations. In addition, as required by Federal and State regulations, Hunt-Wesson Foods has submitted, as part of the City's sewer revenue program, its letter of intent to pay Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR) charges allocable to it for the treatment and disposal of its wastewater.

The previous tabulation shows estimated 1980/81

revenues to be obtained from residential, industrial and commercial uses. It is estimated that residential user charges will approximate \$4.00 per month per multiple residential living unit and \$6.00 per month per standard residential living unit. Charges to industrial and commercial users, other than Hunt-Wesson Foods, are estimated to average approximately \$43 per month.

Table 10
CITY OF HAYWARD
Estimated Future Revenues, Expenditures, and Sewer Revenue Bond Service Coverage

	1977/78 ^①	1978/79 ^①	1979/80 ^①	1980/81 ^①
REVENUES				
Sewer Service Charges	\$2,200,000	\$2,530,000	\$2,910,000	\$3,900,000
Connection Fees	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Discharge Permits	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Interest Income	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
ICR Discretionary ^②	—	4,600	4,600	36,300
Subtotal Unrestricted Revenue	\$2,271,000	\$2,605,600	\$2,985,600	\$4,007,300
ICR Restricted ^③	\$ —	\$ 41,400	\$ 41,400	\$ 672,200
Total Revenue	\$2,271,000	\$2,647,000	\$3,027,000	\$4,679,500
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE				
Personal Services and Benefits	\$ 730,036	\$ 803,000	\$ 883,400	\$ 971,700
Materials, Supplies, and Services	689,555	775,700	853,300	960,000
Repairs and Maintenance	92,172	101,400	111,500	122,700
Transportation	46,471	51,100	56,200	61,900
EBDA Joint Use Facilities	—	—	—	138,500
Sand Filters and Solids Handling Facilities	—	—	—	345,000
Total	\$1,558,234	\$1,731,200	\$1,904,400	\$2,599,800
SEWER REVENUE BOND SERVICE COVERAGE				
Unrestricted Revenue	\$2,271,000	\$2,605,600	\$2,985,600	\$4,007,300
Less: Operation and Maintenance	\$1,558,234	\$1,731,200	\$1,904,400	\$2,599,800
Net Unrestricted Revenues Pledged	\$ 712,766	\$ 874,400	\$1,081,200	\$1,407,500
Estimated Maximum Sewer Revenue Bond Service	\$	\$ 379,500	\$ 398,000	\$ 614,000
Sewer Revenue Bond Service Coverage Ratio		2.30	2.71	2.29
UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES OF THE ENTERPRISE				
ICR Payment to U. S. Treasury	\$ 712,766	\$ 536,300	\$ 724,600	\$1,465,700
ICR Payment to U. S. Treasury	\$ —	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 181,400
ICR Reserve for Future EPA-Approved Projects .	—	18,400	18,400	145,100
ICR Payment to EBDA	—	—	—	345,700
Sole Use Treatment and Pumping Facilities Replacement	\$ 124,000	\$ 124,000	\$ 124,000	\$ 352,800
EBDA Joint Use Treatment and Pumping Facilities Replacement	—	—	—	74,800
General Obligation Bond Service for Sewerage Purposes	\$ 210,520	\$ 208,860	\$ 208,352	\$ 205,736
Surplus Available for Other Purposes	378,246 ^④	162,040 ^④	350,848 ^④	160,164 ^④

① City of Hayward estimates.

② 10% of ICR to be used at City's discretion.

③ 50% of ICR to be repaid to U.S. Treasury and 40% of ICR to be reserved for future EPA-approved projects.

④ EBDA Phase I Project Contingencies, sewage collection system replacement, or other purposes of the enterprise or City.

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The Hayward City Center Building.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL DATA

Incorporation and Organization

The chartered City of Hayward was incorporated on March 11, 1876. The City's present Charter, as amended, was approved by the State Legislature and became effective on March 7, 1956.

The City is governed by an elected seven-member City Council, including an elected Mayor. Members of the City Council are elected at-large for four-year overlapping terms. The terms of office of the Mayor and Councilmembers are as follows:

Councilmember	Term Expires
Mayor Ilene Weinreb	April, 1978
Councilman George P. Oakes	April, 1978
Councilwoman Gail Steele	April, 1978
Councilman J. Kenneth Birchfield	April, 1980
Councilman Julio J. Bras	April, 1980
Councilman Lawrence J. Ratto	April, 1980
Councilman Nicholas J. Randall	April, 1980

Mayor Ilene Weinreb holds an A.A. degree from Kansas City Junior College, an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago and has completed advanced academic work in City and Regional Planning at the University of California, Berkeley. She has served as president and/or member of several civic associations and commissions.

Councilman George P. Oakes, an attorney, holds an A.B. degree from the University of California and a J.D. degree from Stanford Law School. He is a former Hayward Mayor and City Attorney and has been a Councilman since 1959. He has been active in sponsoring industrial development in the City and has supported numerous civic, cultural, and economic programs.

Councilwoman Gail Steele, a health care planner, holds a B.A. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, and has been a member of several Hayward civic organizations. She also represents the Hayward area on several Alameda County boards and committees.

Councilman J. Kenneth Birchfield, an attorney, attended the University of California majoring in engineering and is a graduate of Hastings College of Law with an L.L.B. degree. He has served on numerous City committees, commissions and boards. He was first elected to the Hayward City Council in 1972.

Councilman Julio J. Bras is the proprietor of Bras Monument Company and a graduate of the College of Engineering. He has had prior service as a Director of the Hayward Area Recreation District and the City Board of Zoning Adjustments. He has been a Councilman since 1974.

Councilman Lawrence J. Ratto, an educator, holds a B.A. degree from the University of San Francisco and is a candidate for a Masters Degree at California State University, Hayward. He has served on several Hayward community boards and committees and is presently Principal of Sunset High School.

Councilman Nicholas J. Randall, the Director of Marketing for a publishing firm, holds a B.A. degree from the University of Oregon and has attended the University of Vienna. He has served on a variety of community boards and organizations, as well as organizing projects in student housing.

The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government. Policies of the City Council are administered by the City Manager who serves at the pleasure of the City Council. City departments that operate under the supervision of the City Manager include Police, Fire, Public Works, Human Services, Finance, Planning, Personnel, Airport and Library. The City has more than 800 employees and the 1977/78 Budget is \$37,669,430.

Mr. William C. Hanley, City Manager, has served the City since 1972. Prior to his appointment at Hayward, he served five years as City Manager of the City of Berkeley, California, five years as City Manager of the City of Saratoga, California, and five years as Assistant to the City Manager of the City of San Jose. Mr. Hanley holds an A.B. degree in political science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Charles B. McCormack has served as Director of Finance since 1972, and has acted as Treasurer and Controller of the East Bay Discharger's Authority since its formation. He has fifteen years of service in local government in California, and was Assistant City Manager in Berkeley, California, prior to joining Hayward. Mr. McCormack holds an A.B. degree from Colorado College and an M.A. from the University of California at Los Angeles, both degrees in political science.

Assessed Valuations

The Alameda County Assessor determines the assessed valuations of all property within the County except public utility property which is assessed by the California State Board of Equalization. The California State Board of Equalization reports that Alameda County assessed valuations for 1977/78 are 24.2 percent of full value. Public utility property is assessed by the State Board of Equalization at 25 percent of full value.

Under California law, two types of exemptions of property from ad valorem taxes became effective in the 1969/70 fiscal year. One exempts 50 percent of the value of business inventories from ad valorem taxes. The other provides for an exemption of \$1,750 of the assessed valuation of an owner-occupied dwelling if the owner files for the exemption. Under a Constitutional Amendment, the California Legislature can raise the exemption. Revenue estimated to be lost to each taxing entity as a result of such exemptions is fully reimbursed to the taxing entity from State funds. The reimbursement is based upon total

taxes which would be due on the assessed valuation of the property qualifying for these exemptions without allowances for tax collection delinquencies. In 1977/78, the City's homeowners' and business inventory exemptions total \$70,162,260.

Table 11 shows the City's assessed valuations for revenue purposes (prior to deductions for the two previously discussed reimbursable exemptions) over the six year period 1972/73 through 1977/78. During this period, the City's assessed valuation for revenue purposes increased by 82.5 percent.

Table 11

CITY OF HAYWARD

Assessed Valuations for Revenue Purposes

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuations
1972/73	\$281,375,322
1973/74	314,195,516
1974/75	348,774,881
1975/76	404,826,264
1976/77	449,835,109
1977/78	516,318,177 ^①

^① Includes the Downtown Redevelopment Project Area which has a 1977/78 assessed valuation of \$2,126,993, not reduced by reimbursable exemptions. Taxes on this assessed valuation are not available for general City purposes.

Source: Alameda County Auditor-Controller.

Table 12 shows the distribution of the City's 1977/78 assessed valuation for revenue purposes by tax roll.

Table 12

CITY OF HAYWARD

1977/78 Assessed Valuation for Revenue Purposes by Tax Roll

Tax Roll	Assessed Valuation Net Taxable	Reimbursable Homeowner's Exemptions	Reimbursable Inventory Exemptions	Assessed Valuation For Revenue Purposes
Local Secured	\$363,949,287	\$27,649,100	\$19,304,125	\$410,902,512
Public Utility	23,327,990	—	—	23,327,990
Local Unsecured	58,631,750	—	23,455,925	82,087,675
Total	\$445,909,027	\$27,649,100	\$42,760,050	\$516,318,177 ^①

^① Includes the Downtown Redevelopment Project Area which has a 1977/78 assessed valuation of \$2,126,993, not reduced by reimbursable exemptions. Taxes on this assessed valuation are not available for general City purposes.

Source: Alameda County Auditor-Controller.

CITY OF HAYWARD

Largest Taxpayers 1976/77

Name	Business	1976/77 Secured Assessed Valuation
Pacific Telephone Co.	Utility	\$14,579,640
Southland Shopping Center	Retail stores	7,510,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Utility	5,750,880
Cabot, Cabot & Forbes	Industrial developer	2,930,000
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Commercial and residential properties	2,803,000
Hunt-Wesson Foods	Food packer	2,332,000
Donald E. Felson et al.	Residential properties	2,162,000
Chas. King & Associates	Commercial properties	1,986,000
Crocker Land Co.	Industrial developer	1,869,000
Sears Roebuck & Co.	Retail stores	1,884,000

Source: Pacific Telephone Co. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. reported by the Alameda County Auditor-Controller. All other valuations reported by the City of Hayward.

Tax Rates

Property Tax Rate Limits. Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 2201) of Part 4 of Division 1 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code establishes maximum tax rates for local agencies. The maximum tax rate for charter cities is the rate or rates specified in the charter. Charter cities such as Hayward, whose Charter specifies no maximum tax rate, may levy a maximum property tax rate equal to their 1971/72 or 1972/73 tax rate, at the option of the City Council. In 1971/72 and 1972/73, the City's tax rate was \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation.

The maximum tax rate is subject to certain exclusions and conditions. The major exclusions are property tax rates levied to pay indebtedness authorized prior to August 31, 1973, whether or not such authorization was pursuant to an election held therefor; property tax rates levied to pay indebtedness after August 31, 1973 authorized by voters of the local agency; and property tax rates levied to pay the costs of retirement and pension benefits or plans which have been specifically approved by voters of the local agency.

Property tax rates may be levied without regard to the maximum property tax rate limit for additional purposes specifically excluded above. These include: rates necessary to pay costs mandated by the Federal Government, the courts or initiative amend-

ment; rates necessary to comply with certain assessment and assessment bond act provisions; rates necessary to comply with certain specified contracts and leases; and rates of a certain level necessary for emergency or general disaster.

City Tax Rate History. Prior to 1977/78, the City was divided into two tax districts to reflect differences in City services provided to the two tax districts. Tax rates in Tax District No. 1, which constituted over 99 percent of the City's assessed valuation, were based on the receipt of the full range of City services. Tax rates in Tax District No. 2 were based on the receipt of selected City services only.

In 1976/77, the full range of City services was extended to Tax District No. 2. Accordingly, the 1976/77 tax rate for both Tax Districts was \$1.445 per \$100 assessed valuation. In 1977/78, Tax District No. 2 was phased out and it does not appear as a separate Tax District.

The City is divided into 101 tax code areas. In 1977/78, the total tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation applicable to all taxable property in the City ranges from a low of \$11.367 to a high of \$13.814.

Tax Code Area 25-027 (1977/78 net assessed valuation of \$88,023,171) is the largest in terms of assessed valuation. Total tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in Tax Code Area 25-027 for the period 1972/73 through 1977/78 are shown in Table 13.

Table 13**CITY OF HAYWARD****Tax Code Area 25-027****History of Tax Rates**

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Alameda County	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.07
City of Hayward	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.445	1.425
Education	6.814	6.097	6.271	6.491	6.576	6.463
Flood Control .....	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014
Air Pollution Control .....	.018	.016	.017	.018	.018	.016
Eden TWP Hospital .....	.173	.169	.106	.004	—	—
Mosquito Abatement .....	.009	.008	.009	.009	.01	.01
A C Transit .....	.309	.306	.541	.477	.448	.433
Bay Area Rapid Transit .....	.587	.536	.54	.471	.422	.431
Hayward Area Recreation and Park	.509	.609	.609	.609	.6097	.609
East Bay Regional Park .....	.149	.146	.206	.21	.1950	.207
Total Rate, All Property	\$13.062	\$12.251	\$12.793	\$12.853	\$12.8477	\$12.678
Land and Improvements Only:						
Flood Zone 3A	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.36

Source: County Auditor-Controller.

Tax Levies, Collections, and Delinquencies

The Tax Collector of Alameda County collects the property taxes due to all local public entities in the County, including the City of Hayward.

Taxes on secured property are payable in equal installments on November 1 and February 1, and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. Taxes on unsecured property are levied on March 1 and become delinquent the following August 31.

A penalty of six percent is added to delinquent property tax bills. If taxes on a property are not paid by June 30, the property is sold to the State. The property may be redeemed during the succeeding five fiscal years upon payment of all delinquent taxes and penalties. At the end of the fifth fiscal year, unredeemed property is deeded to the State and disposed of as provided by law.

Table 14 shows the recent history of the City's secured property tax levies, collections, and delinquencies in Tax District No. 1 which accounted for

Table 14**CITY OF HAYWARD****Secured Tax Levies and Delinquencies****Tax District No. 1**

Fiscal Year	Secured Levy	Collected June 30	Delinquent June 30	Percent Delinquent June 30
1971/72	\$3,066,310	\$3,024,607	\$41,703	1.36%
1972/73	3,424,178	3,372,232	51,946	1.52
1973/74	3,397,249	3,347,972	49,277	1.45
1974/75	3,720,627	3,651,796	68,831	1.85
1975/76	4,233,224	4,144,898	88,326	2.08
1976/77	4,764,727	4,697,880	66,847	1.40

Source: Alameda County Auditor-Controller.

more than 99 percent of the City's taxable assessed valuation. These data indicate that over the six-year period secured property tax delinquencies averaged 1.61 percent of the total secured property taxes levied.

Bonding Capacity and Debt Statement

Section 1206 of the City Charter provides that the City's bonded indebtedness may not in the aggregate exceed 15 percent of the City's total assessed valuation, exclusive of revenue bonds or any indebtedness incurred for acquiring, constructing, extending, or maintaining municipally-owned utilities. Based on the City's 1977/78 assessed valuation, bonding capacity is \$77,046,394. A statement of the City's direct and estimated overlapping bonded debt is shown in Table 15.

Self Supporting Debt for Sewerage Purposes. Portions of the proceeds of various series of general obligation bonds issued by the City have been used to construct sewerage facilities. The City, at its option, has paid debt service on general obligation bonds issued for sewerage purposes from revenues of the Enterprise. It is anticipated that the City will continue this policy. A summary of outstanding series of general obligation bonds which were used in part to fund sewerage facilities is shown in the tabulation below.

Lease Obligations. The City is obligated to make payments under leases for real property, the major lease being that with the City of Hayward Civic Center Corporation, a nonprofit corporation orga-

nized under State Law. In 1969, construction was completed on an eleven-story Civic Center office building which was financed by the issuance of \$6,500,000 of lease revenue bonds of the Corporation.

As lessee of the Civic Center office building, the City is obligated to make lease payments to the Corporation in amounts sufficient to retire the Corporation's outstanding lease revenue bonds. Approximately 50 percent of the Civic Center office building is occupied by City offices. The remainder is subleased by the City to private tenants. Upon retirement of the Corporation's outstanding lease revenue bonds, the ownership of the Civic Center office building will pass from the Corporation to the City.

Under terms of other leases covering two fire stations, the City has the option to purchase the fire stations for \$12,000 in 1978.

A summary of the City's lease obligations as of June 30, 1977 is as follows:

Fiscal year 1977/78	\$407,837
Fiscal year 1978/79	412,500
Fiscal year 1979/80	425,000
Fiscal year 1980/81	425,000
Fiscal year 1981/82	425,000
Five year period ending:	
June 30, 1987	2,125,000
June 30, 1992	2,250,000
June 30, 1997	2,360,000
Period from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998	222,500

CITY OF HAYWARD

Self-Supported General Obligation Bonded Debt for Sewerage Purposes

Authorization and Series	Total Issued	Final Maturity	Amount Outstanding December 13, 1977	Percent For Sewerage Purposes	Self-Supported Bonded Debt For Sewerage Purposes
Improvement Bonds of 1959, Series A	\$2,250,000	1984	\$1,000,000	46.22%	\$ 462,200
Improvement Bonds of 1959, Series B	2,250,000	1986	1,245,000	7.56	94,122
Improvement Bonds of 1959, Series C	2,500,000	1989	1,495,000	66.00	986,700
Improvement Bonds of 1959, Series D	1,000,000	1987	500,000	4.650	232,500
Totals	\$8,000,000		\$4,240,000		\$1,775,522

Table 15
CITY OF HAYWARD
Statement of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Bonded Debt^①

Estimated Population	97,500	
1977/78 Assessed Valuation	\$ 514,191,184 ^②	
Estimated Real Value	\$2,127,000,000 ^③	

Public Entity	Percent Applicable	Estimated Debt Applicable December 13, 1977
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District	4.104%	\$29,662,686
Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District Special District No. 1	10.994	401,281
Alameda County Coliseum	4.903	1,094,840
Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		
Zone No. 2	16.273	411,707
Zone No. 3A	79.028	1,031,315
Zone No. 4	95.540	1,502,850
Zone No. 5 and Zone No. 7	0.048 & 0.054	4,508
New Haven Unified School District	20.022	2,244,466
Washington Township Hospital District	4.543	407,052
South County Joint Community College District	28.395	2,291,476
Hayward Union High School District (Various Issues)	46.518-49.766	1,301,077
San Lorenzo Unified School District (Various Issues)	16.919-90.188	124,430
Hayward Unified School District	81.436	4,698,856
Other School Districts and High School Districts	Various	16,345
East Bay Municipal Utility District	0.228	313,237
Oro Loma Sanitary District and Annexes	Various	236,060
Castro Valley and Union Sanitary Districts	0.020 & 0.026	1,408
Alameda County Water District I.D. No. 1 and No. 3	4.083-4.118	377,354
Cherryland County Water District	11.585	16,798
City of Hayward	100.000	7,145,000 ^④
City of Hayward Civic Center Corporation	100.000	5,700,000
TOTAL GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT ...		\$58,982,746
Less: Self-Supported Bonded Debt		
East Bay Municipal Utility District and Alameda County Water District I.D. No. 1		\$ 600,765
City of Hayward Water Bonds		2,774,815
City of Hayward Improvement Bonds (Sewerage Purposes)		1,775,522
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$53,831,644

	Ratio to 1977/78		
	Assessed Valuation	Estimated Real Value	Per Capita
Assessed Valuation	—	—	\$5,273
Gross Direct Debt (\$12,845,000)	2.50%	0.60%	132
Gross Direct and Estimated Overlapping Bonded Debt (\$58,982,746)	11.47	2.77	605
Net Direct Debt (\$8,294,663)	1.61	0.39	85
Net Direct and Estimated Overlapping Bonded Debt (\$53,831,644)	10.47	2.53	552

① Compiled in cooperation with California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

② Before deduction of \$70,409,150 homeowners and business inventory exemptions, the taxes on which are paid by the State of California. Excludes Downtown Redevelopment Area assessed valuation (\$2,126,993).

③ State Board of Equalization reports 1977/78 Alameda County assessed valuations averaged 24.2% of full market value. Public utility property (\$23,327,990) is assessed at 25% of full market value by the State Board of Equalization.

④ Excludes \$8,976,706 of 1915 Act Assessment Bonds.

Financial Statements

Accounting Policies. Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants, reported the following in its Report of Examination as of June 30, 1977:

“The accounting policies of the City of Hayward conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units, with the exception of fixed assets. The following is a summary of the significant policies.

1. *Basis of Accounting.* The accrual basis of accounting is followed (with minor exceptions) by the Enterprise Funds (Sewage System, Parking Meter Water System and Air Terminal). Budgetary Funds, such as the General Fund utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Modifications in such method from the accrual basis includes:

(a) Use of the encumbrance method of accounting.

(b) Recognition of revenue, primarily tax receipts, as income when received.

2. *Inventories.* Inventory held by the Water System Operation Fund is priced at cost. Inventory shown in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption and is priced at cost.

3. *Utility Plant.* Utility plant is stated at cost. Depreciation has been provided using the straight line method. Detailed records have not been maintained on all acquisitions and deletions of the system since its inception. Therefore, the records include items which have been fully depreciated and replaced.”

Fund Balances. Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants reported City restricted and unappropriated surplus balances for all funds as of June 30, 1977 amounted to \$16,815,462.

Table 16 shows a five-year history of restricted and unappropriated surplus fund balances for five principal categories of funds.

Table 17 shows the restricted and unappropriated surplus balance in each fund as of June 30, 1976 and 1977.

Table 16

CITY OF HAYWARD—FUND BALANCES

Restricted and Unappropriated Surplus Balances

Years Ending June 30

Category of Funds	1972 ^①	1973 ^②	1974 ^②	1975 ^②	1976 ^①	1977 ^①
Tax Supported Funds . . .	\$2,917,178	\$5,424,525	\$ 296,611	\$3,870,069	\$ 4,810,622	\$ 6,584,117
Special Agency Funds . . .	1,886,590	1,011,944	1,285,618	2,077,262	1,821,733	2,225,206
Subvention Funds	626,400	1,130,853	2,110,291	2,236,192	2,523,854	3,579,270
Construction Funds	263,067	304,020	1,160,484	724,514	597,602	1,351,777
Administrative Funds . . .	102,584	233,243	—	780,107	3,285,369	3,075,092
Total	\$5,795,819	\$8,104,585	\$7,522,506	\$9,688,144	\$13,039,180	\$16,815,462

① City of Hayward Report of Examination, Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

② City of Hayward Report of Examination, Bray & Burke, Certified Public Accountants.

Table 17
CITY OF HAYWARD
Fiscal Year Ending June 30
Restricted and Unappropriated Surplus Fund Balances

Category of Funds	1976 ^①	1977 ^②
TAX SUPPORTED FUNDS		
General	\$ 791,288	\$ 452,770
Cash Basis	1,873,059	2,123,182
Equipment Replacement	387,843	555,867
Capital Improvement	1,480,613	3,109,619
Library	117,985	36,482
Retirement	109,351	212,072
H.R.A. Tax Increment Revenue	—	34,381
Business Improvement	49,182	59,744
Downtown Redevelopment	1,301	—
SPECIAL AGENCY FUNDS		
Sewage Disposal Works	245,697	230,900
Sewer Capital Improvement	(76,335)	18,910
Civic Plaza Rental	122,783	142,069
Water	955,556	984,874
Air Terminal Operations	301,678	383,025
Air Terminal Improvement	240,704	199,871
Air Terminal Special Aviation	31,650	38,429
Parking Meter Improvement	—	227,128
SUBVENTION FUNDS		
County Road	808,656	993,395
Gas Tax Sec. 2107	340,039	404,003
Gas Tax Sec. 2106	736,311	1,100,566
T.O.P.I.C.S. ^③	96,721	—
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act	(25,502)	(28,882)
Revenue Sharing	567,153	792,745
Public Works Employment Act Title II	—	317,443
E.D.A. Title X ^③	476	—
CONSTRUCTION FUNDS		
1953 Water	4,654	4,901
1959 Water	891,167	938,805
1963 Water	58,030	45,454
1959 Sewer	(212,611)	(211,208)
Fire Station No. 6 ^③	(188,976)	—
Park Dedication	45,388	84,360
Sewage Disposal Replacement	—	164,396
H.R.A. Construction	—	(9,574)
Assessment District Construction	—	334,643
ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS		
Clearing	67,030	63,168
Assessment District Construction	246,420	—
Winton Grade Separation ^③	267,891	—
H.A.S.P.A. ^③	2,764	—
Worker's Compensation Insurance	370,655	929,795
BACEPS ^③	(558)	—
East Bay Dischargers Authority	2,331,167	2,082,129
Total All Funds	\$13,039,180	\$16,815,462

① City of Hayward Report of Examination June 30, 1976, Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

② City of Hayward Report of Examination June 30, 1977, Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

③ Fund closed between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.

General Fund Revenues and Expenditures. A six-year history of the City's General Fund Revenues,

Expenditures, and Fund Balances is shown in Table 18.

Table 18

CITY OF HAYWARD GENERAL FUND

Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balances

Fiscal Year Ending June 30

	1972 ^①	1973 ^②	1974 ^②	1975 ^②	1976 ^①	1977 ^①
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 14,380	\$ 574,124	\$ 953,158	\$ 1,170,371	\$ 747,121	\$ 791,288
ADJUSTED BALANCE	85,996	543,029	966,037	1,181,440	779,724	732,908
REVENUE						
Taxes and Franchises	\$6,060,498	\$6,942,324	\$ 7,148,202	\$ 7,758,036	\$ 9,584,124	\$10,582,360
Licenses and Permits	391,531	449,471	423,398	567,256	507,059	553,422
Fines and Forfeits	330,866	354,491	306,162	327,691	326,318	354,560
Use of Money and						
Property	—	—	115,975	153,290	149,296	193,477
From Other Agencies	816,725	879,899	1,567,691	1,477,125	1,658,142	1,676,459
Service Charges	230,111	247,169	224,454	168,677	311,281	577,511
Other Revenue	171,900	54,991	109,968	159,458	116,037	909,484
Fund Transfers	183,400	303,150	367,543	118,536	637,211	2,780,839
Interdepartmental Charges	—	578,265	960,333	1,325,583	2,358,269	—
Previous Year						
Encumbrances	—	—	130,806	124,417	—	—
Total Revenue	\$8,185,031	\$9,809,760	\$11,354,532	\$12,180,069	\$15,647,737	\$17,628,112
EXPENDITURES						
General Government	\$1,548,249	\$1,675,781	\$ 1,180,364	\$ 1,280,398	\$ 1,623,943	\$ 2,700,298
Public Safety and Health . .	3,937,433	4,375,564	4,688,455	5,419,578	7,543,587	9,356,283
Public Works	1,641,597	2,624,052	3,276,045	3,987,308	4,934,469	4,559,474
Non Departmental	—	—	1,101,985	1,016,515	651,734	891,373
Fund Transfers	—	353,041	264,706	—	—	366,733
Capital Outlay	569,624	238,861	502,632	649,472	837,639	34,089
Other	—	—	1,254	46,516	44,801	—
Reserve for Encumbrances	—	132,332	134,757	214,601	—	—
Total Expenditures . .	\$7,696,903	\$9,399,631	\$11,150,198	\$12,614,388	\$15,636,173	\$17,908,250
ENDING BALANCE	\$ 574,124	\$ 953,158	\$ 1,170,371	\$ 741,121	\$ 791,288	\$ 452,770

① City of Hayward Report of Examination, Hansen & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

② City of Hayward Report of Examination, Bray & Burke, Certified Public Accountants.

Pension Plans

The City uses a combination of the Social Security System and the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) of the State of California. As of June 30, 1977, the City had no contingent liability for unfunded retirement benefits. The current contribution rates for public safety employees (130 firefighters and 126 police officers) are 23.611% by the City and 9% by the public safety employee. The benefit

structure for public safety employees provides a service retirement of 2% of final compensation for each year of service upon retirement at age 50 with increasing percentages to a maximum of 2.7% upon retirement at age 55. The City does not contribute to the federal Social Security system for public safety employees.

All other City employees are included in the

federal Social Security System as well as PERS. The current PERS contribution rates are 7% by the employee and 9.54% by the City. The basic retirement benefit is 2% of final compensation for each year of service upon retirement at age 60, with a reduced percentage for retirement before age 60, and increased percentage for retirement after age 60 to a mandatory retirement age of 67. Various options for survivor benefits are available with reduced allowances.

State Public Employees' Retirement System. This system was originally established in 1931. As of June 30, 1976, there were 543,436 members, of whom approximately 10% are classified as "safety" members (principally fire and police duties) and the balance are classified as "miscellaneous" members (management, administrative, staff, operational and clerical employees).

Approximately one-third of the members are state personnel and the balance are public agency personnel. As of June 30, 1976, the System provided retirement, death and survivor benefits under 944 contracts for approximately 1,950 public agency employers (cities, counties, school districts, and other public agencies) with 364,116 members. The System's funding is by employer and employee contributions together with investment income. Contributions fluctuate yearly depending on the number of members and their respective salary schedules.

Total assets of the System at June 30, 1976 were \$7,910,606,976, according to the annual audit. Of this amount, reserves of \$7,862,480,565 were available for benefits. The annual contribution by the State of California for the 1974 and 1975 fiscal years, as reported by the State Controller, was \$162,649,578 and \$231,057,854, respectively.

The unfunded obligation of the System was determined to be \$6,131,556,655 at June 30, 1976 by value of future state contributions (\$3,471,553,401) and other member contributions (\$2,660,003,254). This amount of the respective unfunded liabilities will vary from time to time depending upon the actuarial assumptions utilized, rates of return and salary scales. The present System policy is designed to satisfy the unfunded obligation by the year 2000 (source: Retirement System).

The System's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and the System's auditor is Coopers and Lybrand, Sacramento, California. Citicorp Investment Management, Inc., San

Francisco, provides investment advisory services. The System's actuarial activities are conducted internally on a continuous basis, with an experience analysis being conducted no less than every four years. This function is the responsibility of Benefit Technology, Santa Clara, California, which is now performing an actuarial valuation.

Employer/Employee Relations

Prior to 1970 employee relations matters were largely determined through informal consultation between city management officials and representatives of in-house employee organizations. With the advent of State legislation authorizing a form of collective bargaining for public employees in California (Meyers-Milias-Brown Act), organization of City employees by internationally affiliated unions began. The City designated certain groups of positions as "appropriate units" for representation purposes in matters pertaining to labor relations. Thereafter, representation elections were held in each of these units, with assistance from the State Conciliation Service, to determine which employee organization would be designated the majority representative:

Negotiations with employee organizations are accomplished by the City's Personnel Director and a member of the staff of Industrial Employers and Distributors Association, a labor relations consulting firm with over 322 public and private employers as clients in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. Negotiations are usually conducted without significant disruption to public service. A strike by maintenance and operations and clerical employees (Local 390) lasted for approximately ten work days in 1975. City management personnel and other non-striking employees were able to continue essential city services, e.g., sewage treatment and water distribution, so that no significant inconvenience to the public resulted. An amendment to the City Charter calls for compulsory and binding arbitration of bargaining impasses with the Hayward Firefighters. Hayward Firefighters have pledged no strikes or other forms of concerted job activity for as long as this charter provision for binding arbitrations remains in effect.

Negotiations have been completed with all organizations for at least the balance of 1977; the agreement with the Clerical and Related unit extends to October 31, 1978 and the agreement with the Maintenance and Operations unit extends to April 30, 1979.

At the present time, the organization of Hayward City employees is as follows:

Description of Unit	No. of Emp.	Representation
(1) Maintenance and Operations—includes most public works field activity	162	United Public Employees Local 390—Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO
(2) Clerical and Related	136	United Public Employees Local 390—Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO
(3) Professional and Technical—includes Planners, Engineers, Librarians and Inspectors	87	Local 21, American Federation of Professional and Technical Employees, AFL-CIO
(4) Fire Personnel—includes only “sworn” members of the department	121	Local 1909, International Association of Federated Firefighters, AFL-CIO
(5) Police Personnel—includes only “sworn” members of the department	126	Hayward Police Association—not affiliated



The City of Hayward looking west toward San Francisco Bay with California State University at Hayward in foreground.

THE CITY

The City of Hayward covers approximately 39 square miles of land area in southern Alameda County. It is 25 miles southeast of San Francisco, and 14 miles south of Oakland. Hayward has a moderate climate, with an average annual minimum of 48 degrees and an average maximum of 66 degrees. The city has developed on land originally part of a Mexican land grant to Guillermo Castro, who drew up a town plot in 1852.

Hayward celebrated its centennial as an incorporated city in 1976. The city has developed into the industrial, commercial, financial, and professional center of the south Alameda County area. Its location on the Nimitz Freeway and approaches to the Hayward-San Mateo Bridge leading to the San Francisco Peninsula make it an important distribution point for the populous East Bay. There are more than 600 industrial firms in the city, engaged in manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution.

Population, Housing, and Income

Hayward is the fourth most populous city in Alameda County. The population of the City more than doubled between 1940 and 1950. During the period 1950 to 1960, the City's population increased over

400 percent from 14,272¹ to 72,700. By 1970 the rate of population growth moderated and the April 1970 U.S. Census established the City's population at 93,058.

The current population of Hayward is estimated at 97,500 by the City Planning Department. The Department projects the City's population at 103,000 by 1980. Table 19 shows U.S. Census population data for Hayward and Alameda County since 1940.

The 1970 Census of Housing reported 28,680 housing units in the city. About 70 percent were single family homes and 55 percent were owner occupied. Median home value was \$22,600 (\$23,700 countywide), and the median monthly rental was \$141 (county \$121). Since 1970 approximately 4,300 new housing units have been built in Hayward. More than 56 percent are multi-family units. In 1976 the average permit value for new single family homes was \$40,278, excluding land.

Approximately 56 percent of all families in the city realized income between \$10,000 and \$25,000 in the 1970 Census. There were 60 families with incomes of \$50,000 or more. The average family income was \$11,655, and the median was \$11,099. Income patterns, based on the 1970 Federal Census are shown in Table 20.

Table 19
POPULATION DATA

Census Year	City of Hayward	Percent Change	Alameda County	Percent Change
1940	6,736	—	513,011	—
1950	14,272	111.9%	740,315	44.3%
1960	72,700	409.4	908,209	22.7
1970	93,058	28.0	1,071,446	18.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 20
CITY OF HAYWARD
Family Income 1970

Income Class	No. of Families	Percent of Total
Less than \$10,000	9,771	41.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,348	35.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,055	21.2
\$25,000 to \$49,999	591	2.5
\$50,000 or more	60	0.3
Total	23,825	100.0
Median family income—\$11,099		
Mean family income—\$11,655		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Employment

Alameda County forms part of the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Labor Market Area, reported on a monthly basis by the State Department of Employment Development. As of June, 1977 the civilian labor force for the five-county area was 1,523,400 of whom 1,391,200 were employed. The unadjusted unemployment rate was 8.7 percent compared to a June, 1976 rate of 10.8 percent. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were 8.2 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively.

Among wage and salary workers, nearly 22 percent held government jobs (largely state and local) and more than 20 percent held personal service jobs. The next leading categories of wage and salary employment were retail trade and manufacturing.

Nearly one-third of all jobs in the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area are found in Alameda County. Principal sources of employment in the county are government, trade, manufacturing, and services, in that order. A summary of employment in the county by number of employers, number of employees, and total wages paid is in Table 21. As of March, 1976, a total of 18,726 Alameda County employers provided jobs for 438,854 workers, with annual wages and salaries exceeding \$5 billion. About 30 percent of all wages and salaries are dispensed to government employees. Workers in manufacturing receive over 20 percent of total wages paid in the county. The leading employers in Alameda County are listed in Table 22.

Suburban lines of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District started serving the southern part of the county in 1972, with service as far south as Fremont. This has resulted in substantially increased employment opportunities for Hayward residents.

Military installations in Alameda County employ many civilian personnel. The U.S. Navy employs over 12,000 at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, and Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, one of the Navy's principal medical care facilities. The U.S. Army employs 2,400 at the Oakland Army Base, which houses the Military Ocean Terminal, the Military Traffic Management Command, and the Navy's Public Works Center.

The County of Alameda maintains County Offices at 224 West Winton Avenue in Hayward to serve the southern part of the county. The Alameda County Public Works Building at 399 Elmhurst Street, Hayward, houses county public works and planning activities.

Apart from the County of Alameda, the largest employers in the city are Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc., a food processor employing up to 3,500 persons during peak operations, the Hayward Unified School District, with 1,908 full-time equivalent employees, and Diablo Systems (1,400 employees), a unit of Xerox Corporation. Other large employers in the city are United Can Co., Mack Western Division of Mack Trucks, Inc., and Shaklee Industrial Corp., a producer of household cleaners.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Employers By Number of Employees^①

No. of Employees	No. of Firms
0-3	8,544
4-9	4,991
10-19	2,141
20-49	1,496
50-99	586
250-499	120
500-999	53
1,000 and over	44
Total	18,331

^① Third quarter 1976 report of Unemployment Insurance Insured Employment.

Source: California Department of Employment Development.

Table 21
ALAMEDA COUNTY
Employment by Industry

Industry	No. of Employers (First Quarter 1976)	No. of Employees (March, 1976)	Total Quarterly Wages (First Quarter 1976)
Agriculture	353	3,610	\$ 5,821,501
Mineral Extraction	14	1,188	6,758,482
Construction	1,404	16,740	70,824,215
Manufacturing	1,646	79,009	267,827,707
Transportation, Utilities	565	28,160	100,565,419
Wholesale Trade	1,474	25,722	89,523,465
Retail Trade	4,456	69,863	149,168,078
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,712	21,331	52,984,945
Services	6,402	74,009	167,031,239
Federal Government	43	23,147	86,513,978
State Government	390	36,303	123,856,210
Local Government	103	58,653	180,071,950
Other	164	1,119	1,986,875
Total	18,726	438,854	\$1,302,934,064

Source: Quarterly reports of private employers and government entities, reporting Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance taxes or Personal Income Tax withholding. California Employment Development Department.



Mack Western, a division of Mack Trucks Inc., located in Hayward, employs 750 in its truck assembly operations.

Table 22

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Name of Firm	Type of Business	Employees
Manufacturing:		
General Motors Corporation	Automobiles	5,700
Kaiser Affiliated Companies	Manufacturing, engineering, broadcasting and other	5,200
The Rucker Company	Electronic, hydraulic and computer control system	2,100
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	Glass and corrugated shipping containers	2,040
*Peterbilt Motors Co.	Heavy duty motor trucks	1,700
*Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Fuel injection equipment	1,640
Western Electric Co.	Communications equipment	1,510
*Diablo Systems, Inc., (Subsidiary of Xerox Corp.)	Computer equipment manufacturer	1,400
Del Monte Corporation	Food packing	1,232-4,150
*General Electric Company	Electrical apparatus	1,220-1,370
Oakland Tribune	Newspaper	1,200-1,250
International Harvester	Agricultural and industrial equipment	1,100
Sandia Laboratories, Sandia Corp.	Nuclear research and development	1,100
P.I.E. (Subsidiary of International Utilities)	Motor carrier	1,000
Pacific States Steel Corp.	Metal products	800-1,100
*Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc.	Food processing	700-3,500
*United Can Co.	Containers	600
*Shaklee Industrial Corp.	Household cleaners	600
*Mack Trucks Inc.-Western Div.	Truck assembly	750
Non-Manufacturing:		
University of California, including Lawrence Radiation Laboratories at Berkeley and Livermore	Education, AEC laboratories	16,000
**Alameda County	Government	9,000
Alameda Naval Air Station	Air station, overhaul and repair	8,000
Oakland Unified School District	Education	6,400
*Mervyn's	Department store chain	5,000
Montgomery Ward & Co.	Retail stores	4,700-5,400
*Pacific Telephone Co.	Utility service	4,500-5,000
*U. S. Postal Service	Mail service	4,000
Oakland Army Terminal	Military supplies	2,400
*Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Gas and electric service	3,600-3,735
*Southern Pacific Transportation Co.	Rail and motor transportation	3,500
City of Oakland	Municipal government	3,500
Naval Supply Center	U. S. Navy	3,000
Fremont Unified School District	Education	2,400
*Hayward Unified School District	Education	2,300
Safeway Stores, Inc.	Food products distribution	2,100
World Airways, Inc.	Transportation	2,000
*Bay Area Rapid Transit District	Public transportation	1,874
AC Transit District	Public transportation	1,825
Berkeley Unified School District	Education	1,800
Naval Medical Center	U. S. Naval hospital	1,700
Blue Cross of Northern California	Health insurance	1,600
*Capwell's	Department store	1,585-1,695
Burns International Security Service, Inc.	Security	1,500
City of Berkeley	Municipal government	1,500
*Calif. State University, Hayward	Education	1,400
*Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	Hospital	1,400
Lucky Stores, Inc.	Food products distribution	1,280
State Dept. of Public Health	Medical services	1,200
Alameda Unified School District	Education	1,170
Payless Drug Stores	Retailer	1,140
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	Finance	1,100-1,200
East Bay Municipal Utility District	Utility service	1,100
*Sears Roebuck & Co.	Department store	1,060-1,200
Peralta Community College District	Education	1,050
*Chabot College	Community College	900

*Located in Hayward, or has substantial operations in the city.

**Certain Alameda County offices are located at 224 W. Winton Ave., Hayward.

Source: Bay Area Employer Directory and Hayward Chamber of Commerce.

Commercial Activity

Although Hayward has only 8½ percent of the population of Alameda County, it realizes 14 percent of total taxable transactions in the county. It ranks fourth among all cities in the nine-county Bay Region in the volume of taxable retail sales, after San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland.

Southland, a shopping center located west of the Nimitz Freeway in the north central part of the city, draws from a trading area estimated at 250,000 persons. This giant complex has parking for 8,500 cars. Anchor tenants at this location are Sears, J. C. Penney, and Liberty House department stores, supported by over 80 retail and service establishments, three banks, and numerous restaurants. Capwell's, a major East Bay retailer, operates a major department store adjacent to the City's Civic Center.

Taxable sales in the city for 1976 were \$555,023,000. This compares with \$393,597,000 for 1973, the first full year in which gasoline sales became taxable.

In 1971 there were 1,867 outlets reporting taxable sales in the city. By 1976 this total had increased to 2,376, a gain of over 500 establishments in five years. Approximately 70 percent of taxable sales volume in the city is reported by retail outlets which comprise slightly more than one-third of all outlets reporting taxable sales.

Tables 23 and 24 show, respectively, a history of taxable sales in Hayward since 1971, and the distribution of 1976 taxable sales by type of business.

Table 24

CITY OF HAYWARD

Taxable Transactions by Type of Outlet 1976

Type of Business	Permits	Transactions
Apparel Stores	71	\$ 26,122,000
General Merchandise	29	94,242,000
Drug Stores	19	7,657,000
Food Stores	66	20,715,000
Packaged Liquor Stores	25	6,564,000
Eating and Drinking Places	202	33,202,000
Home Furnishings, Appliances	56	11,873,000
Building Materials, Farm Implements	26	20,922,000
Auto Dealers, Auto Supplies	70	90,751,000
Service Stations	91	27,948,000
Other Retail	193	51,524,000
Retail Stores Totals	848	\$391,520,000
All Other Outlets	1,528	\$163,503,000
Totals All Outlets	2,376	\$555,023,000

Source: State Board of Equalization.

Table 23

CITY OF HAYWARD

Taxable Transactions 1971-76

	Retail Outlets		All Outlets	
	Permits	Transactions	Permits	Transactions
1971	767	\$219,335,000	1,867	\$293,315,000
1972	770	261,930,000	1,959	340,361,000
1973	812	302,031,000	2,059	393,597,000
1974	813	306,396,000	2,187	423,919,000
1975	819	338,409,000	2,279	472,225,000
1976	848	391,520,000	2,376	555,023,000

Source: State Board of Equalization.

Industry

Favored with a central location in the Bay Area, excellent transportation facilities, available industrial land, and a large labor pool nearby, Hayward is well suited for manufacturing and distribution operations. There are 2,534 acres in the city limits zoned for light and medium industry, including sixteen industrial parks or districts. About 40 percent of the total industrial acreage is vacant and available in parcels ranging from ½ acre to 100 acres. Typical sales prices in 1977 ranged from \$40,000 to \$75,000 per acre.

With the exception of comparatively small acreage near the center of Hayward, the city's industrial land is concentrated in the southern and western sections of the city, on both sides of State Highway 17. Approximately one-half of the city's total industrial acreage lies in developed or semi-developed parks or districts. The principal developers of these areas are: Cabot, Cabot and Forbes; the Crocker Land Company (a Foremost-McKesson company); the Southern Pacific Industrial Development Company (a subsidiary of Southern Pacific Transportation Company); the Western Pacific Railroad Company; Holvick, de Regt and Koering of Palo Alto; and Trammell Crow Company. A list of the principal developed industrial areas in the city is shown in Table 25.

There is a wide spectrum of industry in Hayward. Those employing 500 or more workers include Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc. (subsidiary of Norton Simon, Inc.), Diablo Systems, Inc. (a subsidiary of Xerox Corporation), Mack Western (a division of Mack Trucks, Inc.), United Can Company, and Shaklee Corporation. Other nationally known firms with manufacturing or distribution facilities in the city are Consolidated Freightways, Shasta Beverages, Rohm and Haas, J. C. Penney, Ameron Pipe Division, Anchor-Darling Valve Co., Bell Brand Foods (Sunshine Biscuits), Continental Can Co., Dexter Corp., Fibreboard Corp., DuPont, Allis-Chalmers, General Electric, Reynolds Metal, Caterpillar Tractor, Alcoa, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co., Glass Containers Corp., and USS Agri-Chemicals, Inc., a unit of U.S. Steel Corporation. There are more than 200 manufacturing firms in Hayward.

Industry in the western part of the city will receive direct benefits from a transportation corridor now being planned by the City Planning Department. A highway along the shoreline from State Highway 92 north to Doolittle Drive in San Leandro is to be constructed, subject to the availability of expected government grants and other funding. This highway, which will be to the west of the Hayward Air Terminal, provides direct access to twelve industrial parks or districts in the area, and will relieve traffic on the heavily traveled Highway



The J. C. Penney Co. Regional Distribution Center at Hayward.

92 and the Nimitz Freeway. It will facilitate east-west traffic from western industrial areas to the Hayward-San Mateo Bridge, leading to the San Francisco Peninsula.

Table 25
CITY OF HAYWARD
Industrial Parks and Districts

Park/District	No. of Acres	Year Established
Crocker-Hayward (South)		
Industrial Park	410	1970
Crocker-Hayward (North)		
Industrial Park	188	1971
Cabot, Cabot and Forbes Industrial Centers:		
CCF-1 Hayward Air Terminal .	100	1967
CCF-2 West Winton Avenue ..	220	1967
CCF-3 Hayward Gateway	100	1967
Central Bay Industrial Park (Western Pacific)	395	1967
Hayward Bridge Business Park ...	9	1972
Hayward-Nimitz Industrial Park ..	21	1970
Hayward Orchard Business Park .	44	1969
Hayward Commerce Park	22	1974
Eden Landing Industrial Park① ..	150	1969
Diablo Industrial Park	30	1972
Thunderbird Industrial Park	15	1970
Southern Pacific Industrial Park ..	80	1970
Seaver Industrial Park	30	1965

① Includes Eden Landing Distribution Center, Eden Plaza Business Center, and Koll Business Complex.

Source: Hayward Area Chamber of Commerce.

Transportation

Well-developed transportation facilities serve Hayward and the entire East Bay area. Three transcontinental railroads—Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, and Santa Fe—have major terminals in the East Bay, providing service to national markets. Southern Pacific main lines serve western and central Hayward, while Western Pacific serves the eastern part of the city. The two railroads have reciprocal switching arrangements.

State Highway 17 (Nimitz Freeway) is the main artery accommodating north-south traffic flow on the east side of San Francisco Bay between Oakland and San Jose. At Oakland, Highway 17 connects with Interstate 80, which links San Francisco with Sacramento and eastern points. Interstate 580, which passes within one-fourth of a mile of Hayward's northern city limits, runs through central Oakland and joins State Highway 17 and Interstate 80 at the approaches to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Easterly, I-580 continues into the Central Valley and a tie with Interstate 5 to Southern California.

Serving east Hayward is State Highway 238, linked to the Nimitz Freeway and the Hayward-San Mateo Bridge by State Highway 92. In addition to this bridge, East Bay residents have highway access to the West Bay over the Dumbarton Bridge, which funnels into the Palo Alto-Menlo Park area, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, and the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, leading into Marin County and northern approaches to the Redwood Empire.



Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Hayward Gateway Industrial Park.

San Francisco and Oakland harbors provide shipping to world ports. The Port of Oakland, about 12 miles north of Hayward on the Nimitz Freeway, is the second largest container port in the United States. It handled almost seven million revenue tons of cargo in 1975, and is served by 46 international shipping lines. The Port has 25 berths, over 300 acres of container terminal facilities with 14 container cranes, and an additional 40 acres of general cargo and special handling areas. Currently under construction is another 52-acre container terminal complex in the Port's Outer Harbor for completion by 1977.

Oakland International Airport, seven miles north of Hayward, serves 130 U.S. and overseas cities with regularly scheduled flights by eleven airlines. The main runway of 10,000 feet is being lengthened to 12,500 feet. During 1975, approximately 2.2 million passengers passed through the terminal, and over 333,000 aircraft movements were recorded. Trans International Airlines and World Airways, the world's two largest charter carriers, maintain their respective headquarters bases at Oakland International Airport. In 1973 the Port of Oakland built the \$14 million World Air Center, a maintenance facility, for lease to World Airways. This Center serves all airlines at the airport.

Hayward Air Terminal is a general aviation airport owned and operated by the City of Hayward. Located west of Nimitz Freeway in the northwestern part of the city, it has a 6,000-foot runway and 480 based aircraft. The Air Terminal ranks 12th nationally with annual aircraft operations totaling over 386,000. The field is night lighted, has a pub-

lished instrument approach procedure and is guided by an F.A.A. control tower. The California Air National Guard has maintained operations at the Air Terminal since 1950, and has facilities valued at \$4 million. Its present mission is air rescue, recovery and search.

Local motor coach transportation is provided by AC Transit, which serves East Bay cities and continues into San Francisco over the Bay Bridge. Other bus service is made available by Greyhound, Peerless Stages, and Trailways. The San Mateo County Transit District provides bus service between Hayward and the San Francisco Peninsula across the Hayward-San Mateo Bridge.

Bay Area Rapid Transit

Transportation planning in the East Bay centers on BART, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, headquartered in Oakland. This high speed transit system serves the three counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco. BART carries commuters between Hayward and San Francisco in less than half an hour, the trains transiting a tube under the Bay. Transbay service was inaugurated in September 1974.

From Oakland, branch lines extend to Richmond, in western Contra Costa County, to Concord, in central Contra Costa County, and to Fremont, in southern Alameda County. There are two BART stations in Hayward. One serves the central business district, and the other serves south Hayward.

BART operates a major maintenance yard with a total employment of 300 in south Hayward.



Bay Area Rapid Transit District Station adjacent to downtown Hayward.

Construction

During the five years 1972 through 1976 the value of building permits issued by the City averaged nearly \$37 million annually. About 59 percent of this annual average consists of nonresidential construction, predominately new industrial activity. In the same period, permits for 2,691 new housing units were awarded. Of this unit total, 1,549 units were in multi-family structures. However, single-family homes were predominate in the 1974-76 period. A summary of building permit valuation from 1972 through 1976 appears in Table 26.

In the first eleven months of 1977 new commercial and industrial valuations were particularly strong compared to 1976. The tabulation below shows building permit data for the first eleven months of

	Number of Permits	Valuation
Single Family Dwelling	102	\$ 5,929,610
Multiple Units (213 units) . .	10	3,984,815
Industrial and Commercial . .	123	26,015,420
Residential Alterations	1,531	4,636,512
Industrial and Commercial Alterations	195	3,489,927
Miscellaneous and Public Buildings	170	4,765,102
TOTAL	2,131	\$48,821,386

Table 26
CITY OF HAYWARD
Building Permit Valuation
(\$000 omitted)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Residential	\$13,689	\$22,807	\$ 8,764	\$10,379	\$20,407
New Commercial	4,606	3,657	14,870	3,998	6,302
New Industrial	15,012	12,473	12,576	3,977	4,365
Other Nonresidential	5,198	5,600	6,778	3,016	6,220
Total Value	\$38,505	\$44,537	\$42,988	\$21,370	\$37,294
Number of Residential Units:					
Single	231	389	148	122	252
Multiple	471	722	49	102	205
Total Units	702	1,111	197	224	457

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

1977 as reported by the City's Building Inspection Division.

Table 27 lists, by dollar value, the largest building permits issued by the city in 1976. The largest (\$5,173,211 to Zaballos-Smith) includes apartment units now being constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Hayward City Center. This construction, together with new commercial and professional office space planned for the same area, is expected to revitalize that part of the city near the City Center. In 1976 major improvements were made to Centennial Hall, a community building adjacent to City Center (see Community Facilities).

Financial Institutions

Hayward is the financial center of southern Alameda County. Ten banks operate 17 offices in the city, as follows: Bank of America NT & SA (5 offices), Centennial Bank, Crocker National Bank (2), First National Bank of San Jose, First State Bank of Northern California, Lloyd's Bank, Security Pacific National Bank, Sumitomo Bank of California, United California Bank, and Wells Fargo Bank (3). Two other banks are constructing or planning the construction of new offices in Hayward. Additional financial services are provided by the following savings and loan associations: American (2), Citizens, Imperial, Fidelity, Golden West, Great Western, Hayward, Home, Security, State, and West Coast Federal.

Table 27
CITY OF HAYWARD
Large Building Permits 1976

Project	Owner/Builder	Permit Value
Senior Citizens Center	Hayward Area Recreation	\$ 579,000
Fire station	City of Hayward	503,560
Warehouse, offices	Cabot, Cabot & Forbes	1,274,510
Theatre	Robert Lippert	852,042
Warehouse, offices	G. D. Searle & Co.	443,052
Warehouse, offices	Wachovia Bank & Trust	434,826
Warehouse and office	International Window Corp.	1,105,123
Sewage plant addition	City of Hayward	1,738,638
Tract homes (21)	Centex Homes	1,146,643
Warehouse and office	L. E. Wentz	852,789
Warehouse	Cabot, Cabot & Forbes	515,390
Apartments (174)	Zaballos-Smith	5,173,211
Apartments (25)	Marcotte Bros.	558,327

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.



A Hayward Hillside Apartment Complex.

Education

Public educational services in the city are provided by three unified school districts (Hayward, San Lorenzo, and Castro Valley). However, most of the city is served by the Hayward Unified School District, which operates 25 elementary schools, five junior high schools, four high schools, two continuation high schools, three children's centers, a Day Adult Center, and a Regional Occupational Center. District enrollment over a seven year span is shown in Table 28.

Table 28

HAYWARD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Enrollment Data

Grades	1970/71	1977/78
Elementary (K-8)	19,133	13,304
Secondary (9-12)	9,050	6,803
District Total	28,183	20,107
Classes for Adults	2,019	16,059
Total Enrollment	30,202	36,166

Sources: County Superintendent of Schools and Hayward Unified School District.

Chabot College, a community college operated by the South County Community College District, is located on a 94-acre campus in west Hayward. 19,522 students are registered for the 1977/78 academic year at this two-year institution, which offers 58 transfer majors, 39 career programs leading to the Associate in Arts Degree and 48 Certificate programs in Technical-Vocational Education.

Hayward campus facilities include a 1,500 seat College-Community Auditorium, a joint project of the South County Community College District and the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District. At least 20 percent of available time must be reserved for public use. Other facilities include a planetarium with three science lecture halls and an amphitheater seating 3,500 for outdoor programs.

Other community colleges located in Alameda County, are Oakland's Merritt College, Laney College, and the College of Alameda, all under the Peralta Community College District. The Ohlone College campus of the Fremont-Newark Community College District is located in Fremont.

California State University, Hayward occupies a 354-acre campus in the eastern part of the city. Opened in 1959, the campus is located on foothills overlooking San Francisco Bay. Total enrollment was 10,959 in the 1977/78 school year. The University is organized into four academic schools: Arts, Letters and Social Sciences; Business and Economics; Education; and Science. The 32 instructional departments offer 37 baccalaureate degree programs and the master's degree in 22 fields of study.

The University of California at Berkeley is one of the landmarks of the East Bay owing to both the impressiveness of its 1,200-acre campus and its reputation as an educational and research center. Enrollment (27,204 in the fall of 1975) normally represents every state in the nation and over one hundred countries. Other degree institutions of the East Bay Area include Mills College in Oakland, a private college with an enrollment of 1,018; St. Mary's at Moraga, a Christian Brothers' school with an enrollment of 1,175; and Holy Names College in Oakland with 698 enrolled. Within convenient driving distance of Hayward are the University of San Francisco, San Francisco State University, Stanford University, Santa Clara University, San Jose State University and the College of Notre Dame.

Utilities

Utility services in the city are furnished by the following:

Electricity: Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Natural gas: Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Telephone: Pacific Telephone Co.
Water: City of Hayward
Sewer: City of Hayward

Community Facilities

In 1976, dedication of the newly remodeled Centennial Hall, located adjacent to City Center, marked the 100th anniversary of the city's incorporation. This community center was the scene of numerous special events during the centennial year, and is designed to accommodate conventions, festivals, banquets, and stage performances.

Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center (189 beds), Levine General Hospital (166 beds), and St. Rose Hospital (187 beds) provide medical care for Hayward residents. Fairmont Hospital is a 778-bed county hospital in neighboring San Leandro. Eden



Chabot College, operated by the South County Community College District, is located on a 94-acre campus at Hayward.

Hospital (243 beds) in Castro Valley is also conveniently located for city residents. Practicing in the community area are 211 physicians/surgeons, 143 dentists, 23 optometrists, and 17 chiropractors.

The Daily Review is published in Hayward. The City of Hayward operates a main library and a branch library. The City is within the service range of major radio and television stations in San Francisco and Oakland.

Recreation

Hayward forms part of the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, a multi-community organization. With the park and recreation facilities of the District and through cooperation of the City of Hayward; the Unified School Districts of Hayward, Castro Valley, San Lorenzo and New Haven; Chabot Community College; and California State University of Hayward; who all make their facilities available for activities under the District's leadership, the District is able to provide many excellent

and diversified facilities and activities for the leisure pursuits of the community. These include:

- 32 neighborhood parks
- 12 community parks
- 2 tot lots
- 5 softball diamonds with lights
- 1 ball field with lights
- 34 tennis courts
- 15 school athletic fields
- 9 school gymnasiums
- 52 school playgrounds
- 36 school tennis courts
- 2 linear parks
- 2 historical homes
- 1 little theatre
- 6 community center buildings
- 8 recreation buildings
- 2 art and craft centers
- 8 swim center complexes
- 1 nature and science center
- 1 recreation center for handicapped
- 2 day camps
- 1 Greenbelt Trail-114 acres
- 1 Senior Citizens Center

The District also oversees the 18-hole Skywest Public Golf Course near the Hayward Air Terminal. In addition, a privately-owned 18-hole course, located in the southeastern section of Hayward, is open to the public.

Over 41,000 acres of recreational lands in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are administered by the East Bay Regional Park District, a tax-supported public agency organized in 1934. These lands range in size from 21 acres to 4,908 acres. They offer East Bay residents a variety of outdoor terrain and activities, including swimming, fishing, boat rental marinas, hiking, campgrounds, golf courses, riding and picnic facilities.

Among the larger regional parks near Hayward are Garin Regional Park (676 acres), Anthony Chabot Regional Park and Lake Chabot (4,908 acres) and Redwood Regional Park (2,162 acres). In the northern part of the county are Charles Lee Tilden Regional Park (2,065 acres), and Wildcat Canyon Regional Park (2,045 acres). Smaller Regional Recreation Areas near Hayward are Don Castro (100 acres), and Cull Canyon (100 acres).

The \$30 million, 53,000-seat Oakland/Alameda County Coliseum Complex, home of the Oakland As, the Oakland Raiders, and the Golden State War-

riors, is approximately eight miles north of Hayward on the Nimitz Freeway. In addition to professional sports, the Coliseum Complex hosts musical productions, circus performances, and commercial exhibits.

Hayward Shoreline

The Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency (HASPA) was formed in 1971 to prepare plans and programs for Hayward's eight miles of San Francisco Bay Frontage. HASPA was established under the provisions of an intergovernmental, joint exercise of powers agreement. The agencies that are signatories to this agreement are East Bay Regional Park District, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, City of Hayward, Hayward Unified School District, and San Lorenzo Unified School District.

The City of Hayward with the four other public agencies has acquired 900 acres of Shoreline formerly owned by Fluor Corporation with a State Park Bond grant. Application has also been made for Land and Water Conservation funds to purchase an 82-acre parcel from Leslie Salt Company. A planned Transportation Corridor will provide access to the park and recreational facilities planned to the west and will also serve the industrial area on the east.

HAYWARD AREA①

Growth Indicators

	1950	1960	1970	1976
Bank Deposits	\$38,000,000	\$119,000,000	\$198,000,000	\$285,000,000
Gas Meters	19,414	43,863	55,055	66,289
Electric Meters	20,507	46,129	59,308	73,685
Telephones	15,430	59,990	108,000	132,000
Postal Receipts	\$ 412,155	\$ 1,394,841	\$ 4,941,994	\$ 7,566,400

① Includes area within four mile radius of Hayward's main business district.

Source: Hayward Area Chamber of Commerce.

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